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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE NATIVE INDUSTRIAL ART COMMITTEE, Simla, is thus constituted :

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THE SEPTEMBER number of the *Oriental Miscellany* contains a brief sketch of the life of the late Babu Hurro Coomar Tagore, father of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore C. S. I. and Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore. The deceased gentleman was a profound Sanskrit Scholar and was popularly called the *Pundit.* The following anecdote is related illustrative of Hurro Coomar Tagore's Sanskrit scholarship :

It was determined by the two brothers, Hurro coomar, and Prosunno Coomar, to erect a tablet at the temple at Moolajore, in honor of their father, and this marble tablet was to contain a suitable Sanskrit inscription. A prize was offered for the most appropriate inscription, which was to be in verse and in Sanskrit.

Amongst the others, Hurro coomar sent in his verses anonymously. All the judges unanimously chose Hurro coomar's *sloka* as the best, without having the slightest idea that he was the author of it. His distinguished brother, Prosunno Coomar Tagore, heartily congratulated Hurro coomar on his success, and the *sloka* was inscribed on the marble tablet, where it may be seen to this day.

Hurro Coomar had taken to the study of the Vedanta philosophy, against which there was a prejudice in Hindu society of the time. Babu Womanund Tagore, a cousin of Babu Hurro Coomar, at a wedding party, remarked to him, "I am very sorry to hear that you are studying Vedanta." "Why so ?" asked Hurro Coomar. "Because," was the reply, "we all know you now to be a staunch Hindu, but I fear you may become an infidel, with these new studies." Hurro Coomar smiled, and said, "Please to bear in mind, good cousin, that Vyassa, the father of the Vedantic philosophy, was also the author of our Purans, and, according to your theory, he ought to have been the greatest infidel of his time." Babu Hurro Coomar knew English, Persian as well as Sanskrit. He was also fond of music, and attained to much eminence as a performer on the *Sitara.* He was a man of thorough business habits, and was held in high esteem by his countrymen for his learning and piety.

THE COURT appointed to report on the Tay Bridge accident have reported that "the bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained, and that its downfall was due to inherent defects, in the structure, which must sooner or later have brought it down. For these defects, both in the design, the construction, and the maintenance, Sir Thomas Couch is in our opinion, mainly to blame. * * * We think also that Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes & Co. are not free from blame for having allowed such grave irregularities to go on at the Wormit foundry." The proposed railway bridge across the Ganges at Benares, says the *Indian Railway Service Gazette,* was to have been of the same design as the Tay bridge, and was also to have been constructed at the Wormit foundry. Fortunately the final arrangements had not been concluded, otherwise what would have been the consequence ?

DURING the eight days that Mr. Gladstone lay ill in London no fewer than 8,000 cards or telegrams were left or sent by sympathisers ; some days there were as many as 2,000.

A NEW invention, called a resonator, formed of a couple of gold plates, which can be placed in the mouth of singer or a public speaker is announced. The inventor, Signor Bach, has recently exhibited the article in London, and shown that by its use a remarkable increase in volume and body of sound is to be obtained. He maintains that it will enable conductors to produce powerful effects with a small number of choralists.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST thus gives the development of the resources of the United States during the last twenty years :

	1860.	1880.
Corn produced, bushels ...	838792740	1450000000
Wheat produced, bushels ...	173104924	440000000
Wool produced, pounds ...	60264913	232500000
Cotton produced, bales ...	4823770	5675000
Hogs packed, number ...	2350822	6950451
Iron produced, tons ...	919770	3 70875
Petroleum produced, bbls ..	500000	19741661
Gold and Silver produced,...	$46150000	$79711990
Wheat exported, bush ...	4155153	175000000
Corn exported, bush ...	3314305	100000000
Butter exported, pounds, ...	7640914	38248016
Cheese exported, pounds ...	15515799	141664474
Merchandise exported ...	$316242423	$835000000

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following statement of opium sales for the current year :

Presidency.	Six sales of Bengal opium and five month's Pass duty on opium exported from Bombay. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal..... ..	30315000	38222170	7907170	,,
Bombay	12722000	7079950	,,	5642050
Total.....	43037000	45302120	2265100	,,

IN THE House of Lords a lengthy debate took place on the late military operations in Zululand. Lord Strathnairn attributed the misfortunes of the campaign to the short service system, which he condemned as incurably faulty, as it led to fraudulent enlistment and to the enrolment of recruits so young that they were unable to carry even their knapsacks.

DAMAGE to the extent of a million dollars has been done by fire at the town of Eureka, in Nevada. A New York despatch states that the place has been almost destroyed.

THE MILITARY district court at Kieff lately pronounced sentence on twenty-one persons charged with forming an illegal society with the object of forcibly overthrowing the existing order of the State. Two are sentenced to be hanged, three to twenty-year's penal servitude, and the remaining sixteen to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, varying from ten to fifteen years. So little has been heard of Nihilism of late that many have imagined that it has been eradicated. The *Voltaire,* however, a Paris paper remarkably well-informed on Russian matters, publishes a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, in which are contained some curious revelations on the tactics of General Melikoff in regard to Nihilism. His method is this—he postpones indefinitely the trial of the imprisoned Nihilsts, and keeps them in safe custody month after month, vainly hoping to be brought before justice. The most distant and out-of-the way fortresses are chosen for the incarceration of the most notorious prisoners, and General Melikoff, it appears, continually writes hypocritical letters to their friends, expressing his regret at the necessity for such measures, which he excuses on the grounds of the crowded state of the less distant gaols. In addition to these assurances, he reiterates to the relatives of the prisoners his opinion that they will shortly be released without a trial—a prediction which, it is needless to say, is rarely fulfilled. This was much the same plan, which Mr. Gubbins followed in order to extirpate the budmashes of Benares. He used to keep them in hajut for months and months and thus freed the country of their depredations.

A SINGULAR relic of the poet Burns was offered for sale the other day at the auction rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Leicester-square. It was a poem entitled "The Friar's Curse," written on two panes of glass that once formed part of summer-house in the grounds of Friars' Carse, near Dumfries, the seat of Mr. Robert Riddell, of Glen Riddell. The poem, which is published in Currie's edition of Burns, begins :—

Stranger, go ; Heaven be thy Guide !
Quod the Bedesman of Nidside.

The original glass has been inserted between two pieces of plate-glass, and placed in a strong oak frame.

THE FOLLOWING, in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have been the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College' Cooper's-Hill, Surrey :—

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
Saml. Page Herschel Dyson	3073	Henry Hennis Green	1451
Henry Robert Hackman...	2967	Frederic Jas. Robinson	1411
Adolphe Ernest Orr	2634	JamesM'Cord Jamieson	1393
Henry Etienne Pellereau	2118	Thomas TempleBonhote	1374
CyrilEdward Arengo Jones	2095	Alfred Rowland ...	1371
Thomas Hbt, Clowes	1800	George Wltn. Appleby	1370
Edward Herbt. Scott Napier	1691	Cyril Vernon Joakim	1168
Henry MatthewJohn Bacon	1686	Benjamin Douglas...	1145
JohnNetterville Albt Eaton	1475	Thomas Robert John Ward	831
		Henry Sydney Jones	790

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

DR. SHIRLEY DEAKIN has addressed a letter to the *Pioneer* intimating that the British Medical Association at their meeting held at Cambridge in August last, had a paper read to them on cremation and the members signed a memorial to the Home Secretary expressing their disapproval of the custom of burying the dead and a desire for the substitution of some mode, which shall rapidly dissolve the body into its constituent elements by a process which cannot offend the living and render the remains absolutely innocuous. And the mode they recommend is cremation. Dr. Deakin says that it would strengthen the hands of the memorialists, if medical men both European and Native in India, who would like to sign the memorial but have no opportunity, would signify their approval of this idea by post cards, which Dr. Deakin himself would forward to the originators of the movement. The Doctors adds, the ashes of the dead preserved in a bust which may be either of bronze or some more precious metal would be better preserved at home as a durable monument than burial in foreign land when the tombs might decay and tumble to pieces.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Peshawar as follows :

Some days ago we had the pleasure of seeing the iron-horse standing near the platform of the Pindi Railway Station. The people flocked around and about it like locusts, the thing to them was marvellous, they had never seen any thing like it before nor had any idea that such a thing could possibly exist. It is a fact that one of the spectators actually fainted at the sight of the engine in motion. The Railway Station is yet incomplete. The Swan bridge was lately swept away by the current and it is being rebuilt. It is not likely that passenger trains will run to Pindi for at least six months more. The people here will consider it a blessing if the line be extended from Rutyal to Swan-river side.

The climate of Pindi at this time is exceedingly hot during day and cold at night, which it is believed accounts for the prevalence of fevers and other diseases. Six or seven years ago it was a sanatarium and gentlemen would sacrifice prospects and promotion to enjoy the climate of this place.

The absence of Colonel Ogilvie, Deputy Commissary General Rawal Pindi now on leave, is much regretted. Colonel Law his *locum tenens* is in charge also of the arrear Commissariat office. This office was formed in August last to bring up the arrears of the Rawal Pindi Commissariat Office which has an establishment of 25 clerks or 10 above the usual number. All this arose from the supineness of the clerks with their

head who were more intent upon extra gains than the duties for which they are paid. I mention with pride the name of one Head Assistant who is an honorable exception. I mean Babu Gyananund Mittra, he is now Head Assistant of the Arrear Office.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Babu Judu Kristo Sarkar, Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Garhwal, who has made photography the special amusement of his leisure has succeeded in finding a process by which photographs might be taken by means of chemicals, which are almost all of them of pure Indian origin. The writer adds that this amateur photographer has travelled all over India and taken photographs of the places he has visited, amongst which are photos of the Himalyas which he proposes to send to the next exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Committee.

A PURI CORRESPONDENT writes :

"The Magistrate of the district lately received a communication from Government containing papers relating to the proposal for constituting the town of Puri into a first class Municipality which included the notification lately published in the *Calcutta Gazette* giving notice that the proposal will be carried into effect unless sufficient and good reason were shown to the contrary within one month from date. He was desired to publish this notice and submit a report on the views and wishes of the people whether for or against the proposal. The Magistrate however, had called a meeting of the residents before the receipt of the Government letter on the publication of the notice in the *Gazette*. This meeting was attended by about 20 persons official and non-official besides the Magistrate. You will be surprised to learn that the official members voted for the measure and the non-official ones against it and in this number was the Magistrate himself. It appears that the proposal originated with the Commissioner of Orissa who recommended the application of both the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts to Puri or the introduction of the Moffusil Municipal Act to place the Magistrate in funds for the purpose of effecting improvements in the town. The Magistrate now has at his disposal about Rs. 2o,ooo, of which the sum of Rs. 11,ooo is realized from the lodging houses and Rs. 9,ooo from the union tax and rents of Government lands in the town, and this sum is now frittered away, the works executed bear no proportion to the expenditure. The town of Puri though a pretty crowded town is the dirtiest town in Bengal, there is much filth all about, no roads and some very decided nuisances. Some kind of conservancy arrangement is absolutely necessary for the health of the inhabitants, and the protection of the pilgrims. With what care and conscientiousness are the local funds expended may be gathered from one fact. In consequence of the unclean state of the Markunda tank owing to its channel for the egress and ingress of water having been blocked up the Maharaja of Burdwan had made a donation of Rs. 18,ooo for the restoration of the channel and construction of another solely for the purpose of letting out water. The amount was considered sufficient for the work, but only a new channel was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1o,ooo and that in such a manner as to make it useless for any purpose and the old one remained as it was."

THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to extend the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act to the Krishnaghur Municipality and the roads from Krishnaghur to Buggoolah, and from Krishnaghur to Santipur, also to the Santipur and Ranaghat Municipalities.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice a vernacular paper edited in Bengali, which bodily appropriates our articles without acknowledgment. The only trouble he takes is that of translating them. We know of more than one paper which does the same, and we have not the slightest objection to their so doing. On the contrary it gives us pleasure to see our views and sentiments disseminated through the vernacular, though without acknowledgment.

THE FOLLOWING New York telegram appears in the *Indo-European Correspondence* regarding Dr. Tanner's fast :

All New York is in a ferment ; it has been discovered that Dr. Tanner had been nourishing himself with Leibeg's extract of meat. The nourishment would be surreptitiously supplied to him while in bed, by one in league with the Doctor through an enima, while the assistants present were only watching that he swallowed no nutritious food. The people are furious, having discovered the fraud and have threatened the Doctor's life. Fortunately the police came in time to the rescue. The excitement, however, is very great.

This reminds us of a Fakir, who visited Calcutta some thirty years ago, and who like Dr. Tanner, boasted of being able to live without food or nourishment for days together. He was taken at his word and he promised to fast for a month. Guards were kept over him, but being a Hindu Sunnassi he could not be prevented from bathing in the river. To river he must go every morning attended by his guards and friends. The latter used to pass to the man every morning a lump of butter which he used to swallow while under water. Before the outside world he fasted for 30 days without taking food or water !

AN EYE-WITNESS from Naini Tal refers to the case of a young native gentleman of a respectable position in life having been turned out by a young Civilian whom the former had gone to pay his respects to. The conduct of the officer is very much resented and the writer amongst others seems to take the matter much to heart. Such things are, however, not unknown in the Mofussil.

WE ARE requested to publish the following :

To—His Excellency the Right Honorable, Sir James Ferguson, Baronet, K. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay in Council.

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned merchants, traders and other inhabitants of the town of Kalyan in the Tanna District most humbly and respectfully beg to express our most sincere and heartfelt gratitude to your Excellency for very favorable consideration which your Excellency in Council has been most magnanimously pleased to vouchsafe to our humble petition of the 2oth June last praying for the continuance of the Kalyan Salt Depot. Your Excellency's petitioners have already humbly detailed at some length the manifold hardships to the Ryots and disadvantages to the State, likely to arise from the removal of the Salt trade from Kalyan, which nature as well as immemorial tradition have made a suitable Emporium for the Salt trade of Northern Konkan.

Your Excellency's Generous and Gracious consideration of our petition has conferrred a lasting boon on the Ryot in general, who cannot live without Salt, and has in particular saved from imminent starvation and serious calamities, hundreds of poor families in the Konkan, who, but for your Excellency's timely and kind measures, would have been reduced to abject poverty and would have been compelled by necessity to leave their homes to wander in search of their livelihood all over the Presidency, without any hopes or certainty.

For this act of generosity and kindness the people of the Northern Konkan will for ever remember your Excellency with feelings of gratitude and respect and ever pray for your Excellency's long life and continued prosperity.

MAHAMUD MIRJA AND OTHERS.

Kalyan, 31st August 188o.

APROPOS of Professor Aufrecht's complaint against Pundit Jibanand Vidyasara's literary honesty we have received several letters commenting in more or less severe terms upon it. We regret we have not space for them, but we must confess we were not aware until now that every body's arms were against the Pundit. They all resent the charge brought against the Bengali Sanskrit scholars for the sake of one black sheep.

WE TAKE from the September number of the National Indian Association the following items of Indian intelligence :

Mr Pyari Mohun Gupta (Calcutta) has passed in the M B and C M Examination of the University of Glasgow.

In the recent Examination for degrees in the University of London the following gentlemen passed in the Second Division of the Preliminary Scientific (M B) Examination :—Mr J R Adie (Lucknow) Mr P B Mukerji (Bengal), and Mr C Pereira (Bombay).

The following are in the list of candidates for commissions as Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who have finished their course at Netley ;—7th, D B Spencer ; 9th C C Vaid ; 15th R H Cama ; 18th F R Divecha.

Mr Syed Hassan (Oude) has passed fifth among the successful candidates in the recent Examination for the Indian Medical Service in London, who will now proceed to Netley. The following gentlemen from India have also passed ;—H C Banerji S C Nandi K H Mistri, H M Hakim K C Santana M J Kelawala P De Conceicao, M P Kharegat.

Arrivals—Mr B P Chowdhuri a zemindar from Bengal for the study of science and engineering ; Mr Jogodesh Chunder Bose from Calcutta and Mr Satya R Das, son of Mr Durga Mohun Das pleader Calcutta ; Miss Petroza from Madras.

Departures—Mr Abul Hassan Khan of Patna Barrister-at-Law, Mr Abul-Fazl M Abour Rahmand Barrister-at-Law, F R C I M R A S eldest son of the Nawab Abdool Luteef the Khan Bahadoor of Calcutta Mr F R Divecha (Bombay) of the Indian Medical Service in H M troopship *Malabar* Mr D B Spencer Mr C C Vaid and Mr R H Cama of the Indian Medical Service, in H M troopship *Jumna*.

FRIDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN HERALD states that Surgeon K. P. Gupta M. B. Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle has been appointed to the newly constituted office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal. Dr. K. P. Gupta is a deserving officer.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Pioneer* that rain has fallen in many of the districts in the North West Provinces which were hitherto most in want of it, even the especially unfortunate Cawnpore having had nearly an inch. In the Central Doab, however, much mischief had already been done irretrievably—maize is gone, and the *jowar* and *bajra* are so burnt that even good rain now would only give about an eight-anna crop. At the same time it is said there is no apparent distress amongst the poorer classes; labour is in high demand for irrigating purposes, and wages are high.

WE HAVE received the following anent the recent promotions in the subordinate executive service in Bengal :

I see you notice in your issue of the 13th Instant, the promotions recently made in the Subordinate Executive Service Can you kindly let your readers know for their edification what Mr Officiating Deputy Magistrate T D Moran's special qualifications are that he has been at once promoted to the 6th grade in supersession of the confirmed Deputy Magistrates of the 7th grade, many of whom have completely passed all the departmental examinations and have been thought fit to exercise first class Magisterial powers The promotion of Mr Moran looks very much like jobbery Sir Ashley Eden's they say is a strong Government, and Sir Ashley Eden of all men should know that the best test of a strong Government is that it is above all jobbery.

We also find that in the matter of promotion preference is generally given to Personal Assistants to Commissioners only ; the Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors who do strictly executive work are left out in the cold ; a personal Assistant to a Commissioner is certainly a hard worked officer, but a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the regular line is not less so with this difference that of the two the latter in my opinion does the more important work. The one, however, can readily get the Commissioner to back him, which unfortunately the other cannot and this of course makes a vast difference, I hope you will kindly notice these points in your paper Random promotions tend to cause great deal of discontent and heart-burning in the ranks of the service.

THE SCANDALOUS adultery case of Howrah in which a nephew was charged with committing the offence with her aunt has come to a close. We give below the following abstract of the judgment of Babu Srish Chunder Bydyarutna, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah :

The defendants Nundlal Mookerji and Panchcowrie Chuckerbutty were charged with enticing away a married woman for the purpose of holding illegal intercourse with her. The charge of adultery was abandoned in consequence of a doubt whether the crime committed in Calcutta could be tried in Howrah. Of the two defendants Panchcowrie Banerjee stood in the relation nephew to the enticed woman, her husband was brother to the defendant's mother. He lived in his uncle's home and had familiar intercourse with every member of the family. The woman was below 20 years of age and her husband about 50 years old. There were two other persons one of whom was the first defendant Nundlal and another Gourchand. They as usual held out temptations to the poor woman of decking her with ornaments and succeeded in bringing her to Calcutta where she was lodged in houses of ill-fame and the accused passed four or five days in her company. Of course enquiry followed her elopement and she was traced to her place of concealment. Both the defendants were found guilty of the charge laid against them and Panchcowrie the nephew was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, Nundlal was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, both to undergo a further period of imprisonment for 6 months in default of the fine.

SATURDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a grand durbar at Lahore. It will be a fitting sequel to the Affghan War.

THE FOLLOWING is an analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association :

Analysis of Lectures on Light.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

LECT. V. & VI. "ON THE VARIOUS MEANS OF PRODUCING PLANE POLARISATION AND ON POLARISCOPES AND THE PHENOMENA OF DEPOLARISATION."
(Delivered on Sept. 9, 13, 1880.)

Besides double refraction which is an easy and powerful means of obtaining plane polarised light, Malus discovered that reflection and refraction at a certain angle, communicated this property to the reflected and transmitted Light, their vibration-planes being at right angles to each other. Here the Lecturer polarised the oxyhydrogen lime light first by reflexion, then by reflexion and refraction : using a pile or bundle of glass inclined at the angle of nearly 55o. He elegantly demonstrated by means of a green *tourmaline* that the reflected and the refracted Light were both polarised and their vibrations at right angles to each other, those of the refracted light being in the plane of incidence. The angle of polarisation was found by Sir D. Brewster to be for every substance that " for which the reflected and the refracted rays enclose a right-angle ;" therefore the angle of polarisation increases with the refringence of the substance, for diamond it is 68o.

A polariscope is an instrument devised to detect polarisation, and consists essentially of two parts : the *polariser* and the *analyser*, these may be made of any of the appliances by which light is polarised and a peculiarity of the polariscopes is that either end may be used as a polariser or an analyser. Dubosecq's projection-polariscope, Nurremberg's and Biot's polariscopes were then explained and exhibited.

The lecturer then proceeded to show the phenomena miscalled Depolarisation : if between the *crossed nichols* of a polariscope, when the field is quite *dark*, a piece of mica or selenite or any other bi-refringent substance be introduced, 1o in two rectangular positions of this lamina no change is produced on the field, because then the planes of vibrations of it coincide with those of the polariscope, 2o if the lamina be slightly turned with its plane normal to the rays, Light is gradually restored on the screen increasing up to 45o 3o ; that light is coloured, 4o the colour changes with the thickness of the lamina, 5o it passes to its *complementary* if the analyser be turned by 90°.

All these circumstances having been clearly exhibited with Dubosecq's projection-apparatus, the Lecturer proceeded to explain them in succession, supporting his explanation by means of card-board models of waves which rendered every thing as plain and lucid as one could desire.

WE ARE sorry to observe that there has been a rupture in the Theosophical Society. The *Indu-Prokash* having noticed it Madam Blavatsky writes to that paper a letter in which she says :

If the "strange reports" reached your ears through "Native Members" themselves and thus were made to appear to you "to come from most reliable sources," so much the worse for those Members ; for, having taken, upon entering the Society, a solemn pledge *upon their honour* to keep sacred and inviolate within their own breasts "the private affairs of this body, whether good, bad, or indifferent, so long as they are not unlawful, the fact of their revealing anything,—would stamp them as dishonourable men. Such is the opinion of every English and Native Member here and of every gentleman having a just appreciation of the sacredness of a promise upon one's *honour*.

We did not know that the Theosophical Society was a Secret Society. If it lives by sealing the tongues of its members, then it does not deserve to live.

A MEETING was held at Simla under the presidency of the Viceroy for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the so-called Patriotic Fund. It is stated that about Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot. The Viceroy subscribed Rs. 3,000, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab Rs. 1,000, the Commander-in-Chief Rs. 1,000, the Rajah of Keonthal Rs. 500, the Proprietors of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Mili-*

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tary Gazette Rs. 500 each, Mr. Aitchison Rs. 500 ; in addition Dr. Leitner for the Anjuman-i-Punjab subscribed Rs. 6,000, to provide for the education and maintenance of ten sons of native soldiers killed in action till they are able to earn their own livelihood.

THE HIGH COURT has delivered its judgment in the case of Empress *vrs.* Nobogopal Bose. The defendant was charged with others in getting up a false case of murder at Burdwan. The reference to the High Court was made at an intermediate stage of the trial before the Joint-Magistrate of Burdwan on the question of the examination of the witnesses for prosecution. The Court was asked to set aside the commitment upon the ground that the prisoner's Counsel were not allowed to cross-examine witnesses. The Joint-Magistrate is censured for completing the commitment, though he had good reasons for believing that the High Court had issued a rule to stay the proceedings. The application to sanction the removal of the proceedings from Mr. Phillip's court to some other court is refused as the Court sees no sufficient ground for the transfer.

BABU RAJMOHUN ROY CHOWDRY of Takee and Secretary of the Higher English School of that place has offered a portion of his landed property yeilding Rs. 300 per annum to secure permanency for the school with which he is connected. The Babu deserves praise for his liberality.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY C. I. E., formerly editor of the *Madras Times*, has accepted the editorship of the *Western Daily Mercury*, the leading Liberal paper in the West of England.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW states that the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate General of Bombay, proposed at the local Legislative Council that it would be well if "rules made under Acts" were to lie on the Legislative Council table before being legalized and promulgated. Supplemental legislation in the shape of rules by the Executive Government is both unconstitutional and mischievous.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that Rs. 384 have been raised by subscription in aid of the building fund of the Nurkuldanga Government-aided school, of which Maharani Surnomoye C. I. Babus Pitamber and Krishna Mungul Shaw, and Babu Bunsi Budden Chowdri Puddar have subscribed Rs. 100 each. It is strange that the Narkuldanga School, so near to the metropolis, should have remained so long without a local habitation. It is another case of darkness beneath the lamp.

THERE WERE 185 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th September of which 8 were from cholera, 62 from fevers, 21 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, wounds, and suicide 25 from pthisis and asthma, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Five children were still-born, 46 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 23 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 8.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report on the Registration Department in Bengal for 1879-80. 2. Reports on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1879-80. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 49, Part I., No. II, 1880. 4. "Forward" :—A series of Essays on Metaphysical subjects, by the late Aristos Philadelphus with a biographical sketch of the author by Agathos. 5. The Stationery Trades Journal for August, 1880. 6. The Calcutta Magazine for August, 1880. 7. Report of the Meteorology of India in 1878. 8 Meteorological Records for April, May and June 1880. 9. Annual statement of the Seaborne trade and navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its chief and subordinate ports for 1879-80. 10. Map of the Route from Quetta to Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Girishk, 1878-79-80, Surveyor General's office. 11. Map of the Route from Sibi to Quetta and Thall Chotiali to the Phishin Valley for 1878-79-80, Surveyor General's office. 12. Map of the country around Kandahar, Ditto. 13. Indian Telegraph Guide Nos. VII and VIII corrected up to 1st October 1880. 14. Morals in Bengali verse published by Ummernath Chatterjee. 15. Datta's Homœopathic series in Bengali Nos. 19 and 20. 16. Report of the Barripore Public Library. 17. Arya Durshuna for Srabun. 1287. B. E. 18. Tuntra Kulpaturoo—or a Cyclepædia of the Tantras published in monthly parts vol. 1 No. II.

WE HAVE received the following obituary notice and join the expression of grief :

"Babu Ganapati Nath Chatterjee B. A, Professor of Chemistry and History in the General Assembly's Institution, died after a short illness, on Friday last, He was a man of superior attainments and character and a great favourite with his students to whom he endeared himself by his kindly manner and his living interest in their success. He was not only an excellent and conscientious teacher of his subjects, but he was distinguished by his genuine scientific acquirements and enlightened views. Still in the prime of manhood and much attached to his work, his loss is deeply felt by his colleagues and associates in the Institution, as well as by other friends. His upright character and honourable career furnish a noble example to our young students. His father is the learned Pundit of the Court of Burdwan. To him and the surviving relatives of the deceased we offer our sincere sympathy

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London September 12th.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the constituency of Midlothian, expressing his gratitude for the universal sympathy displayed during his recent illness.

17th.—Four thousand weavers at Accrington have arranged to strike a fortnight hence.

Constantinople, September 11th.—Contradiction is given to the statement that the Albanians had agreed to the cession of any territory. Their menacing attitude has brought them into collision with the Turkish troops at Scutari.

11th.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned.

Kadri Pasha, the grand Vizier, has been dismissed and is replaced by Said Pasha.

14th.—Five thousand Montenegrin troops are marching to occupy Dulcigno.

16th.—The Great Powers have presented an ultimatum to the Porte, insisting upon the immediate cession of Dulcigno. The combined naval squadron is preparing to act.

12th.—The following appointments have been made to the new Turkish Ministry :—Assim Pasha is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs ; Mundacavi Pasha to be President to the Council of State ; Kiamel Pasha to be Minister of Public Instruction ; and Raif Pasha to be Minister of Commerce. The other posts in the Ministry remain unchanged.

St. Petersburg, September 15th.—General Skobeleff has arrived at Krosnovodsk.

15th.—Colonel Scribitzky is oppointed to the command of Bami-Supplies are being forwarded to the front. The Tekke-Turcomans occasionally attack convoys. The Russians are fortifying their position.

16th.—The journey of General Skobeleff to Livadia where the Emperor now is, is occasioned by the question which is under consideration, as to whether Merv shall be included in the sphere of military operations. The Minister of War opposes this plan.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., this afternoon at 5 P.M.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 21st Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject : Electro Magnetic Rotations. Volta-electric and Magneto-electric Induction.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, the 22nd Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject : Properties of Iodine and Carbon.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on Thursday, the 23rd Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject : Chromatic Polarisation.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 24th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Change of State produced in bodies by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F. I. C., on Saturday, the 25th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Iron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

IX.

WITH reference to our last article under this head we have been asked to state what was the actual position of the zemindar anterior to and at the time of the Permanent Settlement. We are told that the Rent Commission have proceeded upon the assumption that the zemindars were not the actual proprietors of the soil, and that they had therefore no right to dispose of the land in any way they might think fit. It is, therefore, necessary to consider who had the property in the land. Those who have studied the literature of the Permanent Settlement have doubtless read Mr. Sheristadar Grant's memoir on the landed tenures of Bengal, in which he repudiated the notion that the zemindars were the actual proprietors of the soil. His dissertation was answered by Mr. C. W. Boughton Rouse in a book replete with stubborn facts and authentic statements, a perusal of which will convince any candid reader as to whether or no the zemindars of Bengal had an hereditary property in land. This book was published in 1791, that is two years before the Permanent Settlement, and dedicated to Mr. Henry Dundas. We will give a few extracts from this book. In his introductory chapter Mr. Rouse thus remarks :

"For my own part, the farther I have carried my inquiries, the more firmly I am convinced, that the state, in which we received the rich provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, was a general state of hereditary property ; modified certainly according to the nature and customs of the government which has prevailed there ; but nevertheless existing, with important benefit to the possessors, according to the universal sense of the people, sanctioned by the constant practice of the native princes, and established by immemorial usage from one end of the country to the other.

I did imagine, that this question had received its decision by the common assent of all political parties in the kingdom, resulting from the minute examinations which had been made into the subject, at a period when correct local knowledge was attainable ; and by the voice of several statutes passed by the two last parliaments in the years 1871 and 1874 :—in which, amongst many salutary regulations, the Zemindars, and other landholders, are distinguished from persons holding mere official nominations, and marked as a class of men eminently entitled to the national protection. I had therefore concluded that they would have been permitted to enjoy, in gratitude and security, that protection held out to them by the Legislature of Great Britain ; and should have feared to injure their cause by renewing the discussion, had not the subject been again introduced to the public consideration, in a Tract lately published under the singular title of *Inquiry into the nature of Zemindary tenures in the landed property of Bengal &c., by J. G. late Serristadar of Bengal.* I must do this gentleman the credit to say, that his sentiments are here delivered without any tincture of party spirit ; or personal invective ; except only against the great Mahomedan and Hindoo officers, whose opinions have been quoted in a very able performance of Mr. Francis, relating to the revennes and tenures of Bengal. By attempting to demonstrate, that the Zemindars, and other landholders of Bengal, have not, nor ever had, any claim of hereditary property ; and that they ought to be considered as financial servants only, employed to collect the ground rents of the sovereign as proprietor, or, as the title expresses it having a *tenure in* his landed property ; Mr. Grant would seem to invite this country to retract its plighted faith in their favor. I have not a doubt, that he wishes to establish this opinion out of sincere zeal for the public interest and administration, which he imagines would be benefited by annihilating such supposed property. I confess my cordial wishes and endeavors—as far as the endeavors of an humble individual could avail in a great national object,—have gone to promote a contrary system : and as no circumstances have hitherto produced any alteration in my sentiments, I find myself impelled by the importance of the occasion to declare, that I differ from him fundamentally in many articles of fact, justice. and expediency but shall endeavour to offer such remarks as the subject may require from me, with every possible respect to his industry and abilities."

Mr. Rouse thus describes the situation in which the British Government found the zemindars :

It appears upon a reference to all the correspondence of the times, and is universally known, that when the dewanny of the three provinces was ceded to us, the country was distributed amongst the Zemindars and Talookdars, who paid a stipulated revenue by twelve instalments to the sovereign power, or its delegates. They assembled at the capital in the beginning of every Bengal year (commencing in April) in order to complete their final payments, and make up their annual accounts ; to settle the discount to be charged upon their several remittances in various coins for the purpose of reducing them to one standard, or adjust their concerns with their bankers ; to petition for remissions on account of storms, drought, inundation, disturbances, and such like ; to make their representations of the state, and occurrences of their districts : after all which they entered upon the collections of the new year ; of which however they were not permitted to begin receiving the rents from their own farmers, till they had completely closed the accounts of the preceding year, lest they might not encroach upon the new rents, to make up the deficiency of the past.

In many instances the Zemindars were left unmolested in their several districts, and free from all check or interference, but when they were remiss in their payments, officers of government were deputed under various titles, like the *Cononicarii* and *Compulfores* of the Roman revenue in the time of the emperors ; whose duty it was, to prevent any misapplication of the money collected by the Zemindar, and his agents dispersed over every part of the country. For with them only rested the whole business of letting the lands, keeping the subsidiary accounts, and collecting the rents from the villages and they were, in all ordinary matters, independent of the interference of the superior government.

Increases were sometimes made upon the former year's revenue : not however, in consequence of any local scrutiny or valuation of the resources of any Zemindar ; but by a rateable assessment, called months or 12th parts upon the former jummah, or standard rent. They were levied for various purposes ; sometimes public, sometimes private ; which it would be superfluous now to exemplify : and in course of time, these proportionable assessments were gradually consolidated into the established rent of the Zemindar, who cleared himself by a repartition upon the cultivators, and subordinate landholders.

In a very few years after the British administration had commenced, principle was assumed, that the state had a right to the entire produce of the land leaving to the Zemindars certain allotments called Nankar, which have been probably supposed to be influitely more considerable than they were. In consequence, various investigations were made into the measurement of the land and village accounts, to the great vexation of the Zemindars ; their districts were afterwards let in farm to the highest bidder, and they were totally excluded, unless where they preserved their power and possession by collusion with a nominal farmer : and in consideration of their exclusion, a pension was allotted to them in ready money ; not, as far as I can find, by any fixed proportion to the amount of revenue yielded by their Zemindary, but probably according to personal favor, or supposed situation in respect of family, religious establishments, or other circumstances. In this I speak of the greater Zemindars : for to all the smaller ones, the allowance was fixed at one-tenth of the gross produce, which has always been the established rate in

Behar. At present the Zemindars are generally, and had been for some years past, restored to the possession of their lands.

After the English had acquired the Dewani of Bengal the fiscal administration of the country naturally engaged their best attention. Mr. Rouse says: "The same internal mode of administration was continued, and the landholders felt no material change. Even in 1769, when a local scrutiny into the lands was instituted, no idea was held out, that the zemindaries were not hereditary. In the year 1773 the Bengal Government thought it right to ascertain the laws and usages of the country upon this important article so as to lay down an established rule in all cases, that might occur. For this purpose, they framed four questions in writing, which were proposed to certain distinguished natives who were thought qualified from their eminent situations and known experience, to furnish just and respectable solutions, I cannot describe their competency for this duty required of them, so well as in the words of Mr. Francis. He says, that from their offices in Bengal "they must be supposed to have a perfect knowledge of the laws and customs of Hindustan, and of the established policy of the Mahomedan government. The Roy Royan and Canongoes are competent judges of the custom of the country, and of the usage of the former government. The Pundits are the expounders of the Hindu laws. Mahomed Reza Khan, Naib Subah of Bengal, is appealed to for the law of the Coran, and the policy of the Mogul conquerors; and Rajah Shitab Roy, Naib of Patna, proves the custom of Behar." We give the questions and answers below:

"Questions on the subject of the *inheritance* of Zemindaries, proposed by the President and Council of Bengal in the year 1773.

To the Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan, Naib Dewan and Naib Subahdar of the province of Bengal;

Maha Rajah Shetab Roy, Naib Dewan of the province of Behar.

The Roy Royan, and the Canongoes of the Khalifa;

And the Pundits or learned Brahmins, who were assembled at Calcutta by Mr. Hastings, and there employed in compiling the code of Hindoo laws, translated by Mr. Halhed:—with their respective answers.

1st. Upon the death of a Zemindar, does the Zemindary belong to his son, or to the king, who may give it to whom he pleases? Can the son of a Zemindar of *himself* take possession, and enjoy the Zemindary; and is the king's Sunnud necessary or not?

2nd. When a Zemindar has no son, and only a daughter can she of herself take possession of the Zemindary or not?

3rd. In a zemindary there are two brothers. The elder had possession of the zemindary. Afterwards his descendants regularly for four generations enjoy the zemindary, and die without heirs; the younger brother's grandson's grandson is in being, though none of this line were before in possession. In this case, does the zemindary (agreeable to the Shaster,) come to him, or belong to the King, who may give it to whom he pleases?

4th. A zemindar dies—afterwards his descendants by some means, have not had possession of the zemindary. In this case after how many ganerations will the zemindary revert to the government?

Answer 2nd to Question 1st.—According to a received opinion of famous magistrates, a son is, after the father's death, proprietor of his estate, and can of himself take possession of his Zemindary; but if for the sake of establishing his credit, and to get his name enrolled in the records, he shall procure a Sunnud from the King, it will be of no signification, either one way or the other. Should a zemindar notwithstanding a real ability in his district, be backward in the payment of his rents; or appropriate them to his own use, or be guilty of oppression on the Ryots; the King, or the ruling Magistrate, may in that case appoint some one of his relations or should he not have any, a person not his relation may be appointed his gomastah or agent, to have the management of the revenues, and to preserve the contentments of the Ryots, provided the Nankar and established perquisites are at the same time paid to the Zemindar. But a Zemindar's inheritance cannot be transferred to another. Should he be guilty of any capital crime, such as murder or robbery, it will be the duty of the Magistrate to inflict upon him such punishment as is decreed in the Coran.

Answer 2nd to Question 2nd.—In case of a Zemindar's having no son, a daughter is, according to the opinion of famous Magistrates, heir to his Zemindary; but should he have a son, and other heir, his daughter in that case is heir only to her own share, as is decreed in the Book of God. In case of the daughter's not paying her malguzary, the King or the ruling Magistrate has a right to appoint some one of her relations; or should she have none, any other person, as her gomastah, or agent, to have the management of the revenues in her behalf, paying to her at the same time, her Nankar and established perquisities.

Answer 2nd to Question 3rd.—According to the opinion of famous Magistrates, any one of the descendants of a younger brother, as far as his grandson's grandson has certainly a right to the Zemindary. In case of his not being able to discharge his Malguzary, the King, or ruling Magistrate, has a right to appoint some one of his relations, if he has any, if not, any other person as his gomastah or agent, allowing him, at the same time his Nankar and established perquisites.

Answer 2nd to Question 4th.—According to the opinion of famous Magistrates the heirs of a Zemindar, even should they never have been in possession of the Zemindary after the zemindar's death, have in reality still a right to it; but the King or ruling Magistrate may, in order to serve a particular purpose of policy, either place one of them, or any other in the Zemindary, and receive the revenues from them, provided the heir of the Zemindar is allowed his established perquisites. But the Zemindary does not revert to Government.

Remarks.

Zemindaries are of different kinds, some of them subsisted previous to the introduction of the Mahomedan religion, into this country, whose proprietors having acknowledged their subjection, and agreed to pay their rents to the Mahomedan Emperor, were accordingly continued in their possession:

A second kind is those which have been cleared of jungle and cultivated from a barren desert state, the Zemindars of which are called jungle Burs.

A third kind is those which have been purchased.

A fourth kind is, those which have been granted as a free gift.

Besides the foregoing kinds, there is another kind called Sunnuddy Zemindaries, of which are the follo wing, viz.

The first is when the King grants to any person a certain quantity of waste jungly land, to be by him brought into a state of cultivation, after which he pays rent for it to Government.

A second kind is when the King or ruling Magistrate turns out a Zemindar without fault or reason, and gives a sunnud for it to another.

A third kind is when a Zemindar dies, and some person makes a representation to the King of his being dead without heirs, and obtain a Sunnud for his Zemindary, of which he keeps possession for some generations till at length the proper heirs appear.

A fourth kind is when a principal Zemindar arbitrarily usurps the possession of other small Zemindaries, and afterwards applies to the King or the ruling Magistrate for a Sunnud for the same, who grants him one in consideration of his paying a Nazerannah.

A fifth kind is, when a Zemindar dies without heirs. and the King for some time keeps his zemindary khas, but at length grants it to another for a Nazerannah.

With the kinds of zemindaries mentioned in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Articles of the above remarks, as well as in the 1st Article of Sunnudy zemindaries, the King has no further concern, than the receiving of his rents. Of those the zemindar is the sole proprietor and master, and the degree of power which the King has secularly acquired over them has already been explained.

The zemindaries mentioned in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Articles are a kind of public offices.—Should an heir of the original proprietor step forth and assert his claim, it will then behove the king or his Naib, to restore him to his right; but should there be no heir of the original proprietor remaining, it will then be in the king's own disposal.

The kind of zemindary mentioned in the 5th Article is no more than a temporary office, liable to be given away to whosoever the king pleases. But the principal duty of a King is the administration of justice; and both for the sake of stability in his dominions and inspiring his subjects with a confidence in his administration, whenever he gives a Sunnud to any person for a zemindary, either according to the spiritual or temporal laws, the longer he remains steadfast to his orders, the better. As the King is the Supreme Magistrate, a frequent reversal of his orders is destructive of all confidence, and a slight upon his own authority.

Answer from Maha Raja Setab Roy.

Answer 1st. When a zemindar dies his son succeeds to the zemindary, according to the custom of the soubah of Behar, but the King is entitled to the revenue of it.—The great zemindars for the sake of the greater security, receive a Sunnud from the kings. The King never grants one, but to the lawful heir. In case this heir is not able to pay the revenue, he may sell the zemindary, which becomes the right of the buyer: but it is necessary, that he should receive a Sunnud.

Answer 2nd. A daughter can inherit the zemindary, provided her father bought it and put in possession with the testimony of his relations before his death. If the zemindary descended to him from his ancestors, it becomes the property of their descendants and not of his daughter. If there are no such descendants, it is then the right of the daughter.

Answer 3rd. If none of the eldest brother's line is living and the zemindary descended from the late zemindar's ancestors it is the right of the descendants of the younger brother, If the late zemindar himself bought it and during his life time appointed no heir, it doubtless devolves to the King.

Answer 4th, In case after a zemindar's death—his sons happened not to obtain possession of it; when they afterwards appear, and claim it, and are ready to pay the revenue the king's officers, considering their hereditary right will give them possessions, even after some generations. The revenue belongs to the King but the land to the Zemiudar.

Answer from the Roy Royan and Canongoes.

1st. After the death of Zemindar, the Zemindary devolves to his son. Although the country belongs to the King, and he may indeed give it is neither conformable to justice, nor to the custom of the country that he give it to others, in case the deceased Zemindar had left a son. The son has a right to take possession of his father's zemindary, but it is usual for the son of a zemindar, after his father's death, to repair to the precedence, and present a Nuzzer to the king, that a new Sunnud may be made out in his name; for until he can produce a Sunnud, the Mutsuddees and other officers of the Sircar will not acknowledge him as zemindar; therefore it is necessary that he should procure a Sunnud.

2nd. A daughter does not succeed her father in the zemindary during the life time of her mother, unless the father has expressly appointed her (in his Will) to be his heiress: but she takes possession before either her father's or brother's or brother's son. It is necessary, that she should obtain a Sunnud, which it is customary for the King to grant, she cannot of herself, take possession of the zemindary.

3rd. If the zemindar leave behind him two sons the descendants of the youngest, in case the family of the eldest is extinct, become entitled to the zemindary provided the last of the family of the eldest appointed them his heirs by will; otherwise the king may indeed grant it to them as a favor but is at liberty either to keep it himself, or to confer it on whomsoever he pleases.

4th. Dispossession is by many different ways. Should any zemindar die during the minority of his son and none of his agents are of sufficient credit to repair to the King's presence, give security for the Malguzary, and obtain Sunnuds, and should any of the zemindars copartner, or any one else either by his intrigues at court have obtained a Sunnud and acquired possession of the zemindaree or been invested in it by virtue of the King's authority, without any apparent fault on the part of the deceased zemindar's sons or in case those sons should die without ever having had possession of the zemindaries, and a grandson of the zemindars should claim the zemindary he will in those cases be entitled to it both by the laws of equity, and right of inheritance. Should the zemindar's son have not been able to discharge the revenue or have otherwise offended against his Majesty; in that case it is his Majesty's prerogative to dispose of it to whomsoever he pleases. If after the zemindar's decease none of his sons or grandsons should ever have been in possession of the zemindary, it in that case devolves to the King.

Answer from the Pundits.

1st. Upon the death of a zemindar the ground belongs to his son as also all his other effects.

Whether or not King's Sunnud is necessary to put him in possession is not written in the Shasters.

2nd. Should this zemindar have neither son nor wife nor grandson nor great-grandson his daughter will enjoy the zemindary.

3rd. Descendants of the younger brothers according to the Shaster will succeed to the zemindary.

4th. While there remain any sons or other descendants or heirs the zemindary will not fall to the Government. When there are no heirs then it will fall.

(Signed) by
Banessur Shurmun,
Kirparam Shurmun.
Krishna Keshub Deb Shurmna.
Seetaram Deb Shurmun.

Here we stop to-day.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

Dr. Lethbridge's administration report on the Jails of Bengal for 1879 and the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution thereon demand more than a passing notice, on account of their discussing one or two important questions relating to prison discipline and management. The Jail returns for the year are so far satisfactory that they exhibit a great decrease in the number of admissions. The year opened with 19,232 persons in Jail against 18,152 on the first day of 1878 and 21,266 on the first day of 1877. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 67,929—a smaller number than in any year since 1872, and 10,166 less than in 1878. The daily average of prisoners was 119 below that in 1878; and the average number of under-trial prisoners was 112 below that in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that "the decrease of 5,187 in the number of direct admissions, and 653 in the number of judicial floggings, indicates a considerable reduction in the amount of crime, due no doubt to the better harvest and lower prices of the past year." We observe that the proportions of Hindus and Mussulmans to the total jail populations were, on the 31st December 1879, 54·6 and 40 per cent respectively; whereas the proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total population of Bengal, according to the census returns of 1871, are 63·8 and 31·2 per cent respectively. There were 133 juvenile convicts in jail on the last day of the year as compared with 150 on the last day of 1878 and 1877. Besides these, there were 96 boys in the Alipore Reformatory. It is worthy of note that out of the 35,723 prisoners admitted during the year, 30, 341, or 85 per cent. were wholly uneducated, 4,003 were able to read and write a little and 1,379 were able to read and write well; while of the 2,137 women admitted to jail only 12 could read and write at all. These figures, as the Lieutenant-Governor observes, indicate to some extent the state of education in the country.

The jail returns for the past year are, however, most unsatisfactory in so far as they show a great increase in mortality and in the number of prisoners. The Inspector-General discusses at considerable length the vital statistics of the year, which exhibit a most serious increase of sickness and mortality in the majority of the jails in the province. The extreme unhealthiness of the Bengal jails during the past year is proved by an average death-rate of 9·48 for convicts and under-trials, as compared with 6·91 in 1878 and 4·88 in 1877. Dr. Lethbride is at great pains to find out "all the probable and possible causes that can in any way have contributed to this very unsatisfactory result." An examination of the vital statistics of the Bengal jails for 17 years shows that in only one year was the present death-rate exceeded—namely, in the famine year of 1866, when the death-rate was 10·70 per cent. During the year under report there were 341 deaths from cholera in the jails of this province, and upon this fact Dr. Lethbridge builds the theory "that prevalence of cholera has a wider influence on the

general sickness and mortality than is shown either by the number of cases or the mortality from that disease." Sir Ashley Eden is quite right in not accepting this conclusion. He points out that Dr. Lethbridge's own remarks in another part of his report seem "to show, not that cholera is the cause of general sickness and mortality, but that its prevalence and fatality are indications of other causes which have their effect not only on the mortality from cholera, but on the general mortality of the classes affected." The Inspector-General next discusses how cholera came to be so prevalent in our jails last year. He writes: "In the year under report there have, however, been important changes, which require to be considered in connection with the prevalence of this disease. Whatever be the origin of cholera, I think it would be allowed by most people that it attacks with special virulence those who have had their vital powers reduced by insufficient food or fatigue, or by both privation and fatigue, as in the case of the pilgrim and the emigrant. It would appear that all these causes have been operating in our jails to produce the conditions under which cholera and its attendant diseases flourish and spread. A large proportions of the criminals admitted into our jails for the last two years have in consequence of high prices of food, been received in a bad state of health. The diet scale elaborated by the Prison Conference and introduced into this province on the recommendation of the Government of India *has been found insufficient for men on hard labour*. Since the Jail service was reorganized and the warder system introduced, a great effort has been made to exact full tasks at all intramural and extramural forms of labour, and an attempt has been made to make Jail life more penal. Here, then, we have a combination of the most potent conditions which are supposed to predispose the human frame to attacks of cholera—a state of inanition brought on by chronic starvation before admission to jail; *a loss of weight and physical power induced by hard labour in Jail on diet which is decidedly deficient in some of the most essential nutritive elements*; and lastly, a general depression of spirits, the result of increased discipline." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. Here we have the distinct admission of the responsible head of the Bengal Jail Department that insufficient diet is chiefly responsible for the increased mortality in our prisons during the past year. We must carefully remember what Dr. Lethbridge points out, namely, that "the old Bengal and Behar scale of diet, which was replaced by the new Conference scale was in itself an insufficient scale when any hard and sustained labour had to be exacted from the prisoners." The late Dr. Fawcus, the Inspector-General reminds us, discovered this to be the case when the Jute-mill was first started in the Alipore Jail. Dr. Fawcus discussed the question fully in his Jail Report for 1869 and proved "that not only was the unhealthiness due to insufficient diet, but that an increase of four to five ounces of cereals in the diet had the immediate effect of restoring the prisoners to health." But although the old diet scale was condemned by men like Dr. Fawcus and Dr. Mouat as being insufficient for Bengali prisoners on hard labour and altogether inadequate for the Behari prisoner even on moderate labour, it remained in force until April 1879 when the reduced scale prescribed by the Prison Conference was adopted. Dr. Lethbridge rightly expresses his wonder how could the Conference arrive "at the opinion that 22 ounces of rice was of the same nutritive value as 22 of wheat and 24 ounces of such cereals as maize and millet." He goes on to say:—"A casual reference to any table giving the value of dietaries will show that whereas one ounce of rice only contains from 3½ to 4 grains of nitrogen, the common millet has 6·4, maize 6·93, and wheat as much as 9·22 grains per ounce. Although, as I have said, the present Behar scale of diet is inferior to that in use in the North-Western Provinces it is much superior to the Bengali scale, because in the former maize is substituted for half the rice. The serious difference that even this makes is seen in the following calculation of nutritive values. The tables used are those of *Professor* Parkes. New scale of diet for Bengali prisoners, 139 grains of nitrogen and 4710 grains of carbon. New scale Behar diet, 188 grains of nitrogen and 5,062 grains of carbon.' I see from Professor Lyon's tables that the Conference did really intend to recommend an allowance of 213 grains of nitrogen and 4,454 grains of carbon. That they should have overlooked the fact that rice has a very inferior nutritive value to the cereals, with which it is classed in their recommendations is a matter for serious regret." How the Prison Conference on which were medical men like Dr. Dallas, Dr. Sutherland, and Dr. Henderson, could come to the conclusion that rice has the same nutritive value as wheat, and how the Government of India could accept the conclusions of the Conference passes our comprehension. Sir Ashley Eden, we are glad to see, boldly expresses "his conviction after an examination of the statistics of the past year, that the chief cause of the increased sickness was the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference and recommended by the Government of India. The scale may be sufficient for prisoners on light labour. but it is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission and who are subjected to the hard labour, and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails in this province." It is satisfactory that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a special committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Jails, and the Sanitary Commissioner, to consider the whole question of Jail dietary and prepare a suitable diet scale for Bengal on the experience which has now been gained. We anticipate the best results from the labours of this committee.

Another important question which is discussed in the Report before us relates to punishment for Jail offences. The number of such offences has been steadily increasing. With an average convict population of 17,258 in 1879 against 17,274 in 1878 there were 51,670 such offences last year as compared with 31,672 in 1878. The Inspector-General believes that this increase is solely due to the increased efficiency of the subordinate staff and the more regular recording of offences. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, tells Dr. Lethbridge plainly that whatever may be the cause of the increase he cannot accept with satisfaction the facts that the figures indicate. The Government Resolution observes:—"Taking the figures as they stand. it appears that the punishments in Jails and subsidiary Jails in Bengal in 1879 were 299·3 per cent of the average convict population, while in Central and District Jails alone they were 303·1 per cent of the daily average strength. The Inspector-General mentions that, when some years ago he enquired into the subject he found that the punishments in English Jails were between 350 and 400 per cent. of the average convict population; but Dr. Lethbridge must, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be mistaken, as the reports for 1878 on the English, Scotch and Irish prisons show that the proportions of punishments to the total and average convict population do not even approach the corresponding figures in the Inspector-General's present report. No fair comparison can, however be made between the jails and convicts in England and India, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not have referred to the subject but for the Inspector-General's remark. An English prisoner at work alone in his cell has neither the desire to commit, nor the opportunity of committing, the numerous petty offences which in India result from the construction of the jails, the habits and prejudices of the convicts, their ignorance of systematic work and discipline on admission, and their aversion to them when taught. Of the offences committed in jails and subsidiary jails, and punished departmentally 4,246 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, 31,729 related to short work, and 15,563 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The total number of punishments was 51,654 against 31,669 recorded in 1878. In 2,221 cases the punishment was solitary confinement; in 13,341 cases it was reduced diet; in 3,304 solitary confinement with reduced diet; in 8,324 corporal punishment, and in 27,349 cases other punishments were inflicted. . . . Now that large manufactures are carried on in all the Central Jails, the task required from each prisoner is strictly regulated, and he is compelled to work according to his capacity. Many of the strong and able-bodied convicts refuse to do the task which experience has shown can be performed even by those in weak condition, and when they are placed on reduced diet, they resist even still more obstinately than before as is pointed out by the Superintendents of the Bhaugulpore, Alipore and Presidency Jails. It is difficult to suggest any form of punishment, except flogging that will have any effect. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot help regarding as unsatisfactory the enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted in District and Cental Jails as compared with previous years. The number of these cases last year was 8,232, or nearly twice the number in 1877, and more than three times the number in 1876; while the daily average of prisoners is almost the same in 1878 and 1877 and nearly two thousand below that of 1876." The Inspector-General issued a circular last year impressing upon all Jail Superintendents the necessity of restricting the use of corporal punishment to the most serious cases. But Sir Ashley Eden declares that he cannot allow the matter to rest here. When a strong man like Sir Ashley has taken up the matter, we have no doubt that we shall soon see the cessation of rash and indiscriminate flogging for petty Jail offences. The Lieutenant-Governor distinctly tells the Inspector-General that if necessary, the power of the Superintendent to inflict corporal punishment must be restricted by more stringent rules than at present exist. This is as it should be.

THE PUNJAB CANALS.

THE Revenue Report of the Punjab Irrigation Department for 1878-79 was published in a recent issue of the *Gazette of India*. The total capital outlay on the Punjab canals amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs. 4,32,28,025. Of this amount, Rs. 2,35,38,296 represented the capital of the works in operation. The direct gross revenue of the canals amounted to Rs. 22,15,028 and the working expenses to Rs. 15,65,319 so that the net direct revenue gives a return on the capital invested in the canals in operation of 2·87 per cent., as compared with 1·16 per cent. in the previous year. If the so-called indirect receipts, that is to say the land revenue said to be dependent on the works, be included, the percentage of profits will be raised to 6·31 per cent. as against 5·39 per cent in 1877-78. The interest chargeable against the canals in operation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,32,500. The charge for interest on the whole capital including suspended works, amounted to Rs. 15,66,393 or Rs. 1,38,747 less than the net revenue. But it is explained that up to the end of the year the net revenue has exceeded the gross amount of interest by Rs. 1,84,56,124. The Government of India observe:—"The year under review was, on the whole, one of the most successful in the records of irrigation in the Punjab. The area irrigated was 1,418,279 acres or 93,799 acres above that of the previous year, which was the largest on record up to that date. The increase was chifly due to the Inundation canals, and to the rivers which supply them, having remained at a high level longer than usual. A large falling off occurred on the Western Jumna Canal, owing mainly it is stated to wide-spread sickness among the cultivators, which materially impeded the rabi sowings. The area obtained in the previous year was, moreover, unusually large, because the drought in the adjoining unirrigated districts caused a large immigration of cultivators into the canal districts." The total value of the irrigated crops is estimated at Rs. 5,19,52,590, of which Rs. 2,87,80,913 pertained to the Western Jumna and the Bari Doab Canals. Of the total capital invested in the Punjab canals up to the end of 1878-79, Rs. 3,63,10,670 have been contributed by the Imperial Government and the remainder Rs. 69,17,355 by Native States. The financial position of the Punjab irrigation works during the year under review was broadly this. That the net revenue of the

year, based on the assessments gave a return of 2·75 per cent. on the capital of the canals in operation. We do not, of course, take into account the indirect receipts, that is to say, the land ravenue said to be dependent on the works. These receipts, as we have over and over again shewn in these columns, are more or less delusive. The financial position of irrigation works is to be judged by their direct revenue alone. Judged by this standard, the financial results of the year do not appear to have been very encouraging. Even including indirect revenue, percentage of profits, is not higher than 7·57 per cent; but then it must be borne in mind that "this favourable return" is largely due to the comparatively small expenditure on the Western Jumna Canal, which is a restored Native work.

We now proceed to look into the financial position of each Punjab canal separately. The canals in that Province are of two kinds—permanent and inundation. There are only two permanent canals, the Western Jumna and the Bari Doab. The assessment of the year on the Western Jumna Canal shews a net profit of 11·17 per cent. excluding the share of land revenue, as compared with 16·98 per cent. in the previous year. The total capital expenditure on the canal to the end of 1878-79 amounted to only Rs. 65,67,815, which represents nothing like its real cost. We have said above that the Western Jumna Canal is a restored Native work and its financial success is therefore due to exceptional circumstances. Up to the end of the year under report the excess receipts to credit of the Western Jumna Canal amounted to Rs. 89,41,522 excluding the share of the land revenue. We observe that the area irrigated by this canal in 1878-79 was less than that of the previous year by 109,514 acres; that the value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 1,55,03,292. The calculation of the profits of the Western Jumna Canal by a percentage on the capital invested in it by the British Government is utterly misleading. The earnings of the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation works were Rs. 3,974 against Rs. 4,958 of the previous year, showing a falling-off of Rs. 984. The capital of these works, we are told, will, in future, be removed from the accounts of the Irrigation Department.

The Delhi and Gurgaon works have proved a downright failure. The total cost of the Bari Doab Canal was raised to Rs. 1,49,54,439 at the end of the year under report. The area irrigated by this canal was 327,558 acres which was more than that of the previous year by 60,563 acres. The assessment of the year shows a profit of 2·56 per cent excluding the share of the land revenue as compared with 1·13 per cent. in the previous. This increase is doubtless satisfactory. The working expenses of the Bari Doab canal are still very high and can we think, be materially reduced. The interest charge for the year amounted to Rs. 6,70,077 and the net revenue excluding the share of the land revenue to Rs. 291,475, that even including indirect revenue there is a balance against the canal on the year's transactions of Rs. 2,01,222 and up to the end of the year of Rs. 60,66,298. Such is the financial position of the only permanent canal in the Punjab which has been constructed by the British Government! The area irrigated by the Inundation canals during the year under report was large owing to late floods in the rivers keeping the canals full longer than usual. The area irrigated by the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals was 51,776 acres in excess of that of 1877-78, but did not quite reach that of 1875-76 or 1872-73. The profit on these canals including the share of the land revenue was 8·56 per cent. on capital. The Chief Engineer remarks:—"The interest account shows that there has been a gain on this year's operations of Rs. 22,954, and up to date a loss of Rs. 482,109; this is an improvement on last year's returns when the balance against the canals was Rs. 5,05,063. In both cases land revenue is included, as on these canals by far the larger proportion of the returns consist of fluctuating revenue" Excluding land revenue there was loss of 15·36 per cent. on capital of Rs. 5,68,127 on the year's transactions. The total capital outlay on Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation canals at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,09,554. The profit on these canals was 140·19 per cent. against 140·25 in the previous year. The area irrigated was 331,639 acres, being 45,994 acres in excess of any previous year. The Chief Engineer observes:—"The interest account shows a charge for the year amounting to Rs. 4,849, which leaves a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,46,668, including the land revenue. There is practically no direct revenue on these canals, the items shown being merely account charges." It should not be forgotten that these canals were in existence at the time of the annexation of the Punjab; and the calculation of their profits by a percentage on the capital invested in them by the British Government is, therefore, misleading. It seems that the system of forced labour or *bagar* prevails on these canals. We read in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Chief Engineer's Report:—"The question whether these canals should be cleared by the irrigators as heretofore, or by paid labour, has been settled. It was found, after prolonged inquiry made during the Land Revenue Settlement, that the system in force could not be changed without imposing upon the people a cash assessment which they could not pay. The system which has been in force ever since the canals were constructed, which is based upon the land revenue engagements of the people and is really a co-operative association of the irrigators directed by Government, has been maintained." Well, if the labour for clearing the canals be voluntarily supplied by the irrigators and if the supply be properly regulated by trustworthy Government officials, there can be no harm in maintaining the system which has prevailed ever since the canals were constructed. But there is every reason to fear that the system in force practically involves impressment of labour, and that the burden mainly falls upon the poor people who cannot bribe the subordinate officials of the Irrigation Department. The year's operations on the Indus Inundation canals resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,48,500 excluding land revenue, and a loss of 18·95 per cent. on the capital including land revenue. The interest account shows a balance against these canals up to the end of the year under report amounting to Rs. 87,572. The Shahpore canals are small inundation canals taken from the River Jhelum, and are managed by the district authorities. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 15,542 and the working expenses to Rs. 8,391. The net result was a return of 19·03 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 40,640 invested in the canals. The interest account shows a balance in favour of the canals of Rs. 5,371 for the year and of Rs. 22,077 up to the end of the year. The success of inundation canals is dependent on the flood level of the rivers being high, and continuing high to the end of the season; and as this was the case in the Punjab in 1878-79, these canals were successful in the year under report. Of the two permanent canals, the Western Jumna Canal, as a restored native work showed a clean balance-sheet; but the Bari Doab Canal which has been constructed by the British Government proved a financial failure.

LETTERS ON THE RENT BILL.

II.

THE RATE OF RENT.

The past history of rent in this country and the prevailing rate of rent in several districts would show that, the limitation proposed by the Commission and approved of by Sir Ashley Eden (vide para 12 of Mr. Mackenzies letter to the Board, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st July last) would have the effect of barring enhancement altogether in many places for many years to come, although the value of produce or the productive powers of the land may have increased or may increase since the last adjustment of rent, while the value of silver has depreciated or may still further decrease.

Manu mentions the king's share of the gross produce to be 1-8th, 1-6th, 1-12th "according to the difference of the soil and the labor necessary to cultivate it" (Manu, Grady's Edition p. 140 and Tagore Law lectures by Mr. Phillips p. 5) but this proportion has considerably increased since and the bill itself fixes it at one-half of the staple crops. Akbar's settlement was on the average annual value of one third of the medium produce (Mr. Shore's minute dated 18th June 1789 appended to the Fifth Report Madras Edition p. 139 and Phillips on Land Tenures p. 69.) The abwabs imposed by subsequent sovereigns and *Subadars* and adjustment of the *Asal* or rate fixed by Toral Mal, since Akbar's time, must have considerably tended to raise the above proportion, for Mr. Shore in his minute dated 8th December 1789 (p. 599 para. 5 of the Fifth Report) says that, at the time of the decennial settlement "the proportion paid by the cultivators of the soil may be reckoned at a half or it may be nearer this perhaps to 3-5ths of the gross produce. Taking this at 100 parts the claims of Government may be estimated at 45, the Zemindars and under-renters may be supposed to have 15, and 40 remains with the cultivators of the soil. In the two last classes some enjoy considerably more than the assigned proportion others again less." Thus at the time of the Permanent Settlement rent represented 60 parts and the ryot only had the remaining 40 parts out of 100 parts of the gross produce.

In Behar the *Abwab* system largely pervailed. The amils appraised the crops on behalf of Government, fixed a money value and farmed out the collections. The proportion of gross produce which the ryots paid as rent was in some localities 9 parts out of 16. The Permanent Settlement was made by the British Government on a calculation of these assets and the Government revenue was assessed thereupon. (See Shore's minute dated 18 Sep. 1789 p. 555 of the Fifth Rep. and Harington's analysis).

It is clear, therefore, that Government took as revenue much more than the money value of one-fourth of the gross produce in Bengal and Behar and in the latter Province in some districts the revenue was assessed on 9-10ths of the gross produce minus collection charges and allowance to zemindars. If maximum rent be now fixed at the average annual value of one-fourth of the gross produce it would be an act of injustice where the lands were under cultivation at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It is true the proportion which Government revenue now bears to existing assets is very different, but this cannot affect the question of what maximum rent in this country ought to be. The circumstances of this country differ widely from those of European countries where there is little or no land tax. Suppose the money value of the produce of a bigha of land at the time of the Permanent Settlement to have been 10 Rs. at the rate of 20 maunds at 8 as. a maund; the rent which the cultivator paid amounted to Rs. 6, taking 60 parts as rent and 40 as the ryots share. Suppose the produce to remain the same and the money value of it to be now one rupee per maund, the average annual value of the produce will be Rs. 20. A fourth of it is 5 Rs., but as the rent is already Rs. 6 there will be no enhancement under the provisions of the bill, although the value of produce shall have increased two-fold. There is danger moreover of the landlord losing his right to enhancement altogether by the operation of the presumption that if rent be not changed for 20 years, it will be presumed to be continuous from the time of the Permanent Settlement. As under the provisions of the Bill in the cases supposed, there will hardly be any enhancement for years together probably much exceeding 20 years the zemindar will have the onous of proof upon him which every year that may elapse will make it more difficult for him to discharge.

The next question is the limitation of the landlord's share of rent in kind to one-half of the gross produce. When from the time of the Permanent Settlement the proportion is more than one-half, is it just to reduce it especially when it is remembered that Government is deriving its revenue on assets based on this proportion? Under the law as it stands now and also the provisions of the Bill (see para 25 of report) a fixed proportion of the produce is a fixed rate within the meaning of the law and it cannot be changed, why then this fixed rate of 9-10ths which has come down from before the Permanent Settlement should be changed in favor of the cultivator? In some Behar districts whole villages are held *bhauli*. At any rate, most of the village lands are held on this tenure, and they have come into the possession of purchasers who have paid value on assets based on the proportion of 9-10ths of the produce. The limitation of the landlord's share to a moiety of the produce will unjustly affect these men, who have advanced capital on the faith of existing rent-roll. The proportion of more than a moiety where it prevails is hardly answerable for the miseries of the Behar cultivator, when it has such ancient origin. If the *bhauli* system be well regulated it is the best, as under it no question of enhancement can arise. If it be proper to reduce the landlord's share in *bhauli* tenures, money rent ought on the like principle be reduced where it may exceed the proportion of one-fourth prescribed as maximum rent. Section 86 provides for conversion of *bhauli* tenures into cash rent without the consent of the other contracting party. This is indeed an extreme

measure. Why should not then money rent be convertible into rent in kind at the option of either party ? The less legislative interference with the contract of parties, the better it is.

I have simply sketched out some of the objections that tell against the propriety of the provisions referred to above, but I dare say your maturer experience and wider knowledge will suggest other reasons also for their condemnation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling this afternoon. He will be accompanied by Mr. Henry, Private Secretary. Mrs. Henry, and Captain Bewick, A. D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, and Colonel Stanton R. E. As we understand that it is His Honor's wish to leave Calcutta quietly and privately, we hope the usual demonstration will not be made to meet him at the Railway Station. Those who wish to shew their respect to His Honor will really do so by not intruding themselves upon him on the present occasion. His Honor will descend to the plains in the beginning of November, and after a flying visit to Calcutta will proceed on a tour through Chota Nagpore and Purulia. He will return to the capital in the first week of December.

IMMEDIATELY after the issue of our paper on Monday last we received the melancholy intelligence of the sudden and accidental death of Mr. Vivian Ashley Eden, son of Sir Ashley Eden. Mr. Eden was employed on the Selim Tea Estate, Kurseong ; according to the telegram received he left home on Sunday the 12th instant accompanied by a native servant, for a day's shooting. Soon after getting into a neighbouring jungle a large snake crossed his path and, in the excitement of the moment, he attempted to kill it with the butt end of his loaded gun. The gun went off and the charge lodged in his abdomen. He was carried home and there he lingered for a few hours. The deceased was the only son of Sir Ashley Eden, and all classes of the community deeply sympathize with him in the sad affliction which has befallen him. If sorrow shared is sorrow soothed we can assure His Honor that his sorrow is shared by all who have heard this sad news. He had just recovered from his late illness when this terrible blow has come upon him. He, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will doubtless give him strength of mind to bear up this misfortune. The lamented deceased was a fine youth, gentle and amiable, and only 20 years of age.

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Viceregal progress : The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 28th October for Nyna *via* Dugshai, proceeds thence to Suran, and after visiting Nahun, Majra, and Dehra arrives at Mussouri on the 6th November ; he proceeds thence to Saharunpore, and Amritsar, and halts at Lahore on the 10th ; His Excellency stays at Lahore for five days and holds a grand Durbar on the 15th idem. From Lahore, which he leaves on the 16th, His Excellency proceeds to Mooltan, Jacobabad, Sibi, and Kurrachi, and embarks for Bombay on the evening of the 24th November. He arrives at Bombay on the 28th, and halts there for five days, and leaves for Calcutta in the afternoon of the 4th December and arrives at the capital on Monday the 6th December at 5 P. M.

HERE is an instance which shews what a sham the local Council is. After a deliberation of some two years the local Government laid before the local Council a Bill for the consolidation of the Cess Acts. In this Bill the long-standing injustice and hardship to the zemindars in realizing the cesses from the lakhirajdars were remedied by a provision authorizing the zemindar to collect the cess as rent and to attach the land in case of default. This provision was proposed by Mr. Dampier, the mover of the Bill, and unanimously agreed to by the Council. But Mr. Stokes, the Law Member of the Council, considers it *ultra vires*, because the lakhirajdar he holds is not a ryot, the cess in arrear is not technically rent, and the trial of a suit for the recovery of the arrear must be governed by the Civil Procedure Code, which cannot be touched by the Bengal Council. In this opinion the Advocate General does not concur nor does Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the late Law Member, to whom we believe a reference was made. But Mr. Stokes' voice is supreme, and the old Bill has been passed again under suspension of the standing orders *minus* the clauses objected to. May we ask what is the use of maintaining this sham of a local Council ?

THE COMMITTEE of the School-Book Society have at last resolved to maintain it on its present footing till the results of the operations of the next working season which extends to the end of March next are ascertained. The Mofussil agencies are to be continued and the indents for English books are to be forwarded to England immediately. Mr. Browne the book-seller is retained as Secretary to the Society till the end of the "busy season."

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION urged upon the Government of Bengal the propriety of translating the Report of the Rent Commission and the Draft Bill into the Vernaculars, and of extending the time to the public for the consideration of the Bill. The Government has ordered the translations of the Report and the Bill into Bengali, Urdu, and Hindi, but maintains an ominous silence on the last point. If it means to hurry the Bill through, then what is the use of the translations, which we fear will not be ready for at least two months to come ?

THE ENGLISHMAN states that it was plainly hinted to Sir John Strachey that if he did not resign, he would be superseded. This is, however, no punishment, for Sir John Strachey had been contemplating to resign for some time past. May we enquire whether the bonus voted to him by Lord Lytton has been granted by the Secretary of State ? If so, he may well say, they laugh who win.

WE HAVE to thank the Surveyor General of India for three very valuable maps of the routes of Affghansthan and the country around Kandahar. The first is a map of the routes from Sibi to Quetta and Thall Chotiali to the Phissin Valley, the second of the route of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Girishk, and third of the country around Kandahar. The execution of the maps does credit to the Surveyor General's office which is as neat as it was possible to make them. To the readers of the Affghan War operations they will be invaluable aids.

THE MEMORIAL of Munshi Nooral Huq, late Record-keeper of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and mutwali of the Jaunbazar Mosque, to the Lieutenant Governor, a copy of which has been placed before us, discloses some startling facts. The memorialist, it would appear, has been dismissed for making some presents to Mr. White, the Fifth Judge and Clerk of the Court, who brought this act to the notice of his colleagues. The Court in their Resolution remark that "it is the time and class of the gift that leads to the inference that it was sent specially with a view to influence Mr. White to say some good words in favor of Moonshi Nooral Huq with reference to the approaching vacancy." The memorialist in his memorial states that "he had on previous occasions of Mohamedan festival sent small "nuzzurs" (in the shape of choice eatables, fruits &c.,) to the late lamented Mr. Fagan, 1st Judge, Mr. Jones, 5th Judge and to Mr. White himself, and had received the thanks of these gentlemen in acknowledgement of such tokens of respect." The Court in their Resolution admit that "Mr. White in answer to Moonshi Nooral Huq's explanation states that on one or two occasions he has received such things as a tray of sweet meats or a daly of fruits direct from Moonshi Nooral Huq's own servants and has not liked to refuse such presents (being comparatively valueless) as it is often supposed among natives that if such presents are refused, the person refusing either insults or intends to be at enmity with the person offering. In such cases the things sent have generally been handed over to Mr. White's servants." We were not aware that there was a practice of offering *nuzzurs* to a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court ; it is a most reprehensible practice, and ought to be summarily repressed. But if the Munshi was encouraged to give presents, it seems hard that he should have been dismissed for repeating this "token of respect" as he calls it. The Court's dissatisfaction might have been expressed in a less severe form. We hope the practice of receiving presents by a Judge of the Court will be at once put an end to.

WE DO not quite go with Lord Camperdown in his advocacy of the abolition of the Executive Council of Madras. His Lordship said that if Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab could be governed respectively by a Lieutenant Governor without a Council, why could not the same course be pursued in reference to Madras? Lord Northbrook on behalf of the Government said that the subject was certainly worthy of consideration, but his Lordship added, "what the result of that consideration ought to be, was what he should be sorry to anticipate." His Lordship then went on :

> But the question whether the Government would be better conducted by an officer brought up from his earliest career in the Indian service, and acting without a Council or by a statesman sent out from this council was a more serious one. There were considerations on both sides. A Lieutenant-Governor without a Council could perhaps act with more vigour ; but on the other hand a Council was a check against precipitate or unadvisable action on the part of an individual. Their Lordships would see that this was a question of some magnitude and he thought it would be altogether premature to express an opinion now as to which form of government was best suited to Madras. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab had on the whole administered their provinces with great ability and success ; but it was right to observe that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were more distant from the Central Government than Bengal and the North-Western Provinces where the Governor General spent a great portion of the year,—a circumstance which limited the amount to official correspondence. This showed that the question raised by his noble friend was by o means so simple, as it at first sight might appear to be.

The Council is a great check upon the despotism of the Governor. Far from abolishing it we would strengthen it by giving it a representative character.

A GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY notifies the resignation of Sir Edwin Johnson of his seat in the Supreme Council and of the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart as his successor. Sir Edwin has voluntarily sacrificed himself at the shrine of Stracheyism. He is a gallant and kind-hearted man, and a sincere friend to the people of this country ; if he erred, it was not from want of sympathy with them. Our brethren of the craft may feel interested to know that in his younger days Sir Edwin Johnson was a gentleman of the press and on the staff of the *Moff* under Mr. Laing. Need we say that the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart is unexceptionable ?

WE GIVE below a summary of the new Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill :

> The new Bill places the Presidency Courts of Small Causes under the superintendence of the High Courts and gives the Local Governments power subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council to appoint as many persons as they think fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Courts, one of whom shall always be a Barrister. The local Governments are also vested with the power of suspending and removing any judge so appointed with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council The senior in appointment of the judges shall be called the Chief Judge who shall be first of the Judges in rank and precedence, the other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment, a permanent judge however shall always be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. The Small Cause Courts Judges shall have power to frame rules for the exercise of powers conferred by this Act or any other law for the time being in force by one or more Judges. Subject to these rules the Chief Judge shall make arrangements for the distribution of business among the various Judges. When two or more Judges sitting together differ in opinion on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail, if the Court is equally divided the Chief Judge or in his absence, the senior shall have the casting vote. The Court may appoint chief clerk and the necessary ministerial establishment subject to the control of the local Government who may be suspended or removed by the Court except those drawing a salary of Rs 100 or more, in whose case orders of the local Governments shall be obtained. The Judges are prohibited from acting or practising as advocates, attorneys or legal practitioners of

any kind, but they may be members of any company incorporated or regiatered by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

The Court's jurisdiction shall be counterminous with that of the High Court Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, and shall try all civil suits of any value not exceeding two thousand rupees; with certain exceptions, it may also try suits exceeding two thousand rupees if the parties have agreed in writing to abide by its decision, suits by and against officers of the court may be brought in the HighCourt at the election of the plaintiff. Costs in a suit in the HighCourts for certain wrongs committed by officers of the Small Cause Courts may be allowed to the plaintiff who receives damages only on the certificate of the Judge trying it that it was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court. In other suits cognizable by the Small Cause Courts if brought in the High Court no costs will be allowed, but if the plaintiff does not obtain a decree the defendant shall be entitled to costs, as between attorney and client, provided the Judge who tries the case certifies for certain reasons mentioned that it was a fit one to be brought in the High Court.

As regards precedure some Chapters and Sections of the Civil Procedure Code are made applicable to the Small Cause Courts, which shall receive no written statement except in cases of set-off under section 111, Civil Procedure Code, Judgment or orders of the Court are made final, but they may order new trial. Decrees of the courts may be executed by other courts and the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees in such cases shall be followed. Arrested judgment debtors may be discharged on giving proper security and the courts may in certain cases suspend execution of decrees. In certain cases the courts may award compensation to defendants if the claims against them are not proved.

The Bill vests in the Small Cause courts certain powers with regard to the recovery or possession of immoveable property suit as to summon person occupying property without leave of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees and if the occupant does not appear in court at the time appointed, the plaintiff on application shall be put in possession of the same by a bailiff of the court.

The Courts shall have jurisdiction to entertain insolvency applications but only from non-trading persons. The Official Assignee of the High court shall also be the Official Assignee in cases disposed of by the Small Cause court. Orders of the Small Cause Court in its insolvent jurisdiction shall be appealable to the High court and the latter court shall not entertain any insolvency applications receivable by the Small cause courts. The High court in some cases on the application of any person concerned direct any insolvent proceedings in the Small cause Court to be closed. In the new Bill, provision is made for probate and letters of administrasion being granted in cases in which the assets of deceased persons exclusive of trust property, but without debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees. In cases regarding the recovery or possession of immoveable property, if two or more judges sitting together differ in their opinion on any point of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document; or if in a case the value of which exceeds five hundred rupees any of the above questions arise a reference may be made to the High court at the desire of the parties.

As regards fees and costs, for every suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees the fee shall be two annas per rupee, for sums above five hundred one anna per rupee; the costs of process shall be as given in the schedule. Cases of poor persons connected with the recovery and possession of immoveable property may be entertained without payment of any fee. Fees for suits of insolvency, probate and letters of administration, shall be charged under the Court Fees Act, the Indian Succession Act, and the Hindu Wills Act. No costs for employing Advocate, Vakil, Attorney or other legal practitioner will be allowed, unless the Court is of opinion that their employment was reasonable. The maximum fine which may be inflicted by the Court is two hundred rupees and in default of payment the offender may be imprisonmed for any period which may extend to one month.

The question of appeal being allowed in cases the value of which exceeds Rs. 1000 is left to the decision of the select committee.

THE QUESTION of the substitution of the Persian by Kaithi as the language of the courts in Behar was thus disposed of by the House of Lords:

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked Her Majesty's Government to disallow, or at least to delay till further inquiry, the carrying out next year of an order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, enjoining the substitution of the Nagri character for the Persian character in the courts of justice in the Behar province.

Earl Northbrook said this was not a matter of legislation, but a matter which by law was left with the local Government. The change to which his noble friend objected was made in the interests of the natives of Behar, who understood the Nagri better than the Persian characters. He would lay on the table the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which gave the fullest information on the subject.

LORD CAMPERDOWN, who presented the petition of the British Indian Association to the House of Lords, praying for a Royal Commission of Enquiry, thus spoke in support of it:

The Earl of Camperdown rose to call attention to a petition of the British Indian Association, praying for an inquiry into the system of administration which has been in force in India since 1858 in conformity with the periodical Parliamentary inquiries on each renewal of the charter of the East India Company; and also praying for certain reforms and a representation of the Indian people in the councils of the Empire. Under ordinary circumstances he should have invited attention to the details of the petition, as the subject was of a most important character; but recently the noble marquis now the Secretary of State for India had made an important statement, in the course of which he touched in detail on almost all the questions mentioned in the petition. The noble lord stated that decentralization and the increased employment of natives were, in his opinion, about the only effectual means of promoting true economy. With regard to public works he stated it as his opinion that however useful they might be in themselves they should not be carried out at such a rate as outstrip the financial capacities of the country. With regard to the expense of the Afghan war the noble lord made a statement which was most just could not but give satisfaction to the petitioners, for he said that the Imperial Government were prepared to bear a portion of the cost and that as a matter not of charity, but of justice. As an individual he received the statement with the greatest gratification, for the Afghan War was not undertaken solely from an Indian point of view, and if the cost had been borne solely by the Indian Exchequer this country would have had entailed upon it everlasting disgrace. He could not believe that the taxpayers of this country would disapprove in the slightest degree of the proposal made by the Government. Another member of the Government, Mr. Fawcett, [whose interest on all subjects relating to India and whose services to India were so much appreciated, speaking as an individual, said that, in his opinion, the time had come when the Act of 1858 required to be thoroughly overhauled. The Secretary of State, in reply to a deputation, had observed with regard to the Vernacular Press Act and some elective representation of the Indian people on the Supreme and the Provincial Councils and other subjects—speaking in a general way and without binding himself or fettering his future discretion—that these important subjects were under his careful consideration; and the deputation felt that they might infer that the views of the noble marquis were in harmony with their own. Under these circumstances, he would content himself with bringing the matter under the attention of the Government and moving that the petition do lie upon the table. It was drawn up in such a loyal spirit that it furnished a valuable indication of the wishes and desires of their fellow subjects in India.

NOTHING like the light of publicity. If any thing will reform the Suburban Municipality, it is the publication of its proceedings. The proceedings of the last meeting of this Municipality published in the *Statesman* discloses a scandalous state of things. Col. Nicholl, an independent member of the corporation, brought the following case to the notice of the meeting:

Colonel Nicholl said that on the 12th January last it was represented to him as Chairman of Ward No. 1, there was someting wrong going on at the Municipal Depot. He immediately inquired into the matter by personally going down to the spot, and found stored in the house of the overseer, Baboo Dwarka Nath Sandyal, some 32 *turpas* of straw and a quantity of crushed food and oil-cakes, the property of the Municipality. He thereupon made a report of his discovery to Mr. Sterndale the Vice-Chairman and handed over the straw and the oil-cakes to the custody of the Chitpore Thanna. The next morning Dwarkanath Sandyal called on Colonel Nicholl, and literally begged of him to recommend him to be allowed to resign. Subsequently the Colonel heard that Dwarka Nath Sandyal had been appointed to a post in the head office at Alipore. He immediately inquired if this was correct and was informed in reply that as the case against the overseer was not sufficiently strong he had been permitted to resign his post as overseer and had been allowed to revert back to an appointment in the office. The Colonel subsequently gave notice of a motion which he intended bringing forward before the Commissioners in meeting but was informed, in reply that he would be out of order under section 42 clause 2 of Act V. of 1876 (B. C.) and almost about the same time received another letter from the Vice-Chairman stating that as he (the Colonel) had failed to attend six consecutive meetings he was no longer a Commissioner. The matter accordingly had to be dropped.

This case was first dragged to light in a letter to this paper some months ago, but we do not know what notice was taken of it by the Subarban Commissioners. Col. Nicholl, who went out of the corporation for absence for six months consecutively, has been since reappointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Beadon, the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnas and ex-officio Chairman of the Municipality, made the following statements regarding the ex-overseer:

The original complaint, that thefts of fodder were being committed by Dwarkanath Sandyal overseer of Ward No. 1, was made to Colonel Nicholl by Gunput Misser, a jemadar, also in No. 1 Ward. The complaint stated that the overseer was in the habit of periodically sending large accumulations of fodder to his native village of Santipore. On this Colonel Nicholl took the action which he mentioned in bringing forward the motion and also in a letter addressed to the chairman called for the immediate suspension of Sundayal, for the institution of an inquiry, and for his criminal prosecution if necessary. Both the overseer and Gunput Misser who was also considered to be guilty were suspended and an inquiry at which several witnesses were examined was held by the Vice-Chairman, who, in putting up a memo on the result of it came to the conclusion that the "overseer's hands were not altogether clean"; that "lately several complaints from different quarters had been received against him," but that there was not "sufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings being taken against him." The memorandum concluded by noting the fact that the overseer had been in the service of the Municipality and the Government for the dast 17 years and recommended "that he be permitted to resign." This was written on the 26th January and on the 30th Mr. Wells wrote in to say that he concurred with the Vice-Chairman. Then it would appear Mr. Well's wrote to the Vice-Chairman inquiring if he could give Dwarkanath Sandyal anything to do as the evidence on which he had been made to resign was very "shaky." The Vice-chairman in reply said that that was his opinion too, and if the chairman saw no objection in Dwarkanath Sandyal being employed in the Municipality, he could offer him employment as assistant accountant on Rs. 40 a month. The chairman consenting, the man was appointed.

What a disclosure! The Vice-Chairman admits that the "overseer's hands were not altogether clean," and still he recommended that "he be permitted to resign." This is the way of course to punish dishonesty. The then accommodating Chairman not only agreed with the Vice-Chairman but went further and enquired whether the innocent lamb could not be otherwise nourished. The Vice-Chairman was not backward, he suggested that he might be appointed "our assistant accountant on Rs. 40 a month", and this post was accordingly given to him. Babu Judulal Mullick, who took a very sensible view of the whole business, shrewdly asked:

Babu Jodoolal Mullick.—I would wish the Chairman to explain how it was that Mr. Wells, all of a sudden, sent a "chit" to the Vice-Chairman, asking him to give Dwarkanath Sandyal some sort of employment. Did the man appeal to the Chairman?

The Chairman.—That's a question I am utterly unable to answer. It is quite possible that, in thinking over the matter for two or three days, Mr. Wells was inclined to take a more lenient view of the overseer's case; but I certainly can't say what actuated him to write to the Vice-Chairman.

The Vice-Chairman observed that he also knew nothing.

So the mystery could not be solved. Babu Judulal Mullick justly remarked:

The fact of having reinstated Dwarkanath Sandyal in a post of Rs. 40 a month stultified the action of the Municipality in a matter in which, while he should have been clearly dismissed, it showed that an injustice had been done him. Then, as to the way in which a gentleman in the position of Colonel Nicholl had been treated in the matter. He was first told that his motion was "out of order," and then, that he was not a Commissioner, and should not trouble himself about the matter! Fortunately, however, the Government had re-appointed him; and he had managed to get another opportunity of bringing the matter to notice.

There was a proposition made to lay the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor, but the Chairman and his supporters defeated that motion. The papers will be laid before the Commissioners. *Will* they have the courage to do their duty independently and manfully? We anxiously await the result of their enquiry. Let them remember that the Lieutenant-Governor can of his own motion at any time call for the papers in question.

IT is the old story. Officious indiscretion will always try to rake up and cast before the public things which lie best in the limbo of oblivion. And a notable instance of this is afforded by "Fair Play" whose letter appears in another column. His *limbus fatuorum* he cannot allow to be hidden under the bushel. He is determined to weave a silken purse out of very unseemly materials. It is a good thing to defend an absent person, and possibly an advantageous one when that person happens to be a Knight Bachelor of England; but a cobweb of sophistry is scarcely the arm suited for a squire who wishes to break a lance in defence of his master. The question at issue is a very simple one—did Sir (then Mr.) Louis Stuart Jackson act legally or illegally in the Trespass case at Serampore? and the judgment of the late Supreme Court, which we quoted in our last issue, affords unquestionable solution of it. It was Mr. Louis Stuart Jackson, "a British subject residing in the Province of Bengal and an inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta," and not a Magistrate of Serampore, that was found guilty of Trespass and sentenced to pay damages to the extent of fifty rupees over and above all costs and charges of the Plaintiffs. The issues framed by our correspondent are quite beside the question. The Municipal Act may have been "introduced into Serampore by order of the Government," but the Government did not thereby authorize the Magistrate to commit trespass or forcibly carry away the town people's horses nor did the order legalise illegal action. It is a begging of the question to say that the "Magistrate merely carried out the law," for had he done so, his act would have been legal, and not made him liable to damages. "Fair Play" is quite wrong in saying that "when a Magistrate misapprehends and misapplies the law his act is illegal even though done in good faith." There is a special

law for the protection of the "good faith" of Government officers, and had Mr. Jackson's act been the result of mere misunderstanding of the terms of the Municipal law, the Good Faith Act would have thrown its ample ægis on him, and saved him from all pains and penalties. We readily grant that he had no "personal interest in the litigation," for he would have been glad, indeed, if no litigation had taken place in the Supreme Court; but he was unquestionably, from whatever motive—*zid*, caprice, hot-headedness or whatever it be—guilty of wrong doing, which Sir Lawrence Peel thought and ruled could be expiated only by the payment of damages and costs. The third plea, that the actions were brought "for the purpose of trying the legality of applying the Act to such a town as Serampore" is gratuitous. The judgment does not show that it was raised in the Court, and the proof afforded by the fact of the "Government having defended the case" is not to the point. We do not care to enquire who paid the money for the damages, for it would not in any way affect the fact that "Mr. Louis Stuart Jackson a British subject" &c. &c., was cast in damages. It is well known that many an unruly youth, cast in fines or damages for bonneting a bobby or tearing his coat tail, get the wherewithal to meet the Beake's demand from fatuously-loving, senile old grand-mothers, or over-indulgent uncles. In Calcutta there are some hot-headed Britons who have more than once subscribed to pay the fines inflicted on brother Britons for walloping innocent niggers. But no one, not even "Fair Play," would urge that in such cases the senile old grand-mothers, or over-indulgent uncles, or hot-headed Britons, were the persons fined, and not the culprits against whom the fines were adjudged. The Scotch proverb well sayeth, "a closed mouth catcheth [no] fleas," but "Fair Play" will not understand it.

Correspondence.

SIR LOUIS STUART JACKSON KT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks upon your article superscribed "Sir Louis Jackson's contradiction," which appeared in your issue of 13th September.

You have hardly, I think, been quite fair to the absent knight. You make it appear that his statements to the effect that he had "committed no illegality whatever," and that he "was not called upon to pay damages" are at direct variance with the facts of the case to which they refers, by citing the judgment of the Supreme Court which convicted Mr. Jackson of trespass and awarded damages against him. Now to any one who judges, not according to the *appearance*; but exercises righteous judgment, L. Jackson's statements may be seen to be entirely in harmony with the facts. Only they must be read not torn from their context, but in connexion with all that he has written to you on the subject. I know nothing more of the matter than what has appeared in your columns, yet with those materials alone before me, I venture to suggest a very different reading of the case from that adopted by yourself. I will proceed to point out, the true bearings of the late judge's statements.

Sir Louis's statements show:

1st. That the Municipal Act had been introduced into Serampore "by order of the Government."

2nd. That he as Magistrate merely carried out the law, and had "no personal interest in the litigation."

3rdly.—That the actions brought against him were really brought "for the purpose of trying the legality of applying the Act to such a town as Serampore"—in other words to try the legality of a *measure of the Government*. Accordingly:

4thly.—The Government *defended* the suits.

In these four statements we have the key to the situation. If correct, and no reason has been shown to doubt their correctness, they explain Sir Louis's meaning and the sense in which he denied that *he* had committed any illegality or had been cast in damages. The illegality was that of the Government in *applying* the Municipal Act to Serampore; not that of the Magistrate who simply enforced the law. The damages fell on the Government who defended the suit, not on the official who was the nominal or *pro forma* defendant. In the sense in which Sir L. Jackson denied what the Supreme Court imputed to him, his denial was correct for the real responsibility as to the illegal act and its consequences was that of the Government. He was the mere agent and had no *personal* interest in the matter. The sense in which it was true that he committed the trespass, and that damages were adjudged against him was *not* the sense in which he denied those allegations. He only denied "personal interest" in the matter.

It is very different matter when a Magistrate misapprehends and misapplies the law. His act in such a case is illegal even though done in good faith. But in the case of the Gossains *vs.* the Magistrate of Serampore, the law was not misapprehended. Its application to Serampore by the Government was illegal: its execution by the Magistrate was a part of his ordinary functions. In the former case, the Magistrate, however much in good faith, violates the law under which he professes to act: in the latter case Magistrate carried it out according to its true intent, though it was afterwards shown that the law itself had been illegally applied by the Government to the locality where it was administered.

Yours Faithfully,
FAIR PLAY.

Calcutta 15th September 1880.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th September, 1880.

Our markets have during the past week experienced some improvement and a fair amount of business has been transacted both in imports and exports, but it is quite insignificant when compared with those of the past years at this season.

Piece-goods.—Although the news of rains having fallen in the several districts of the North-West and West, yet in the absence of an active demand caused by the late and scanty rains, operations were chiefly confined for the local requirements of Bengal without any important advance in the rates.

Yarns.—Continued inactive and in import 40s only, there have been some transactions, whilst the local manufactures have hardly met with any improvement.

Exports.—8936 chests tea were offered for sale on the 16th instant, all found buyers except 389 chests, the demand was good and former prices were fully maintained save for inferior descriptions, which were slightly lower.

Jute market continued active but owing to larger supplies prices have somewhat declined; for low to good 3-9 @ 4-12.

Oilseeds.—In Linseed there have been fair transactions both on the spot and delivery from Howrah Railway Station—at prices slightly advanced which ranged for 3 to 4% from 4-8 @ 4-9.

In Rape seed limited transactions at 3-5 @ 3-6.

In Poppy seed small business at 4-15 @ 5.

Wheat.—Market quiet, small quantities of Dooden at 2-8-6 @ 2-9-6.

Rice.—Transactions were for the past week confined to a fair amount, about 40,000 bags of 2 mds. consisting of all kinds which found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table gross	...	3 @ 3-6
Mooghee	..	2-6 ,, 2-9-6
Ballam	...	2-2 ,, 2-6
Soloa	...	1-14 ,, 2-1-3
Raree	...	2-2 ,, 2-5
Kajla	...	1-11 ,, 1-12-6
Kheearee	...	1-7 ,, 1-14

MONETARY.

There has been no change in our money market.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has during the week been steadier and prices have slightly improved; at the close they were 96-6 for 4% and 104-8 for 4½%

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Portland Cement Co.'s shares were in great request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram	6	8	0
The Vice-Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Midnapore.....	35	0	0
Balmakoond Danee Esq., Ranchee	6	10	0
Major R. C. Money, S. C., Durbhangah	7	8	0
Dhinshaw Ardeshir Esq., Baroda	10	0	0
The District Engineer, Purneah.....	6	0	0
The Triplicane Literary Society	13	4	0
Raja Luchmon S. Bahadoor, Balandshahr	13	4	0
The Secretary Tennevelly Reading Room	10	0	0
Baboo Brojokant Roy, Furreedpore	6	8	0
,, Kally Prosunno Majoomdar, Moddehpore	13	4	0
,, Makhonlal Ghose, Dhulla	13	4	0
,, Lalgopal Sen, Arrah.....	13	8	0
,, Wooma Churn Ghose, Jessore.....	6	10	0
,, Brojendra N. Mookerjee Bhaugulpore	6	4	0
,, Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty Durrung	13	4	0
,, Bhagirathee Pande, Basudevpore...	5	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Das, Krishnaghur ...	2	0	0
,, Gobind Chunder Bose, Netrokona	13	4	0
,, Denonath Majoomdar, Darjeeling	2	8	0
,, Charoo Chunder Mittra, Secretary Bebegunge Reading Club, Dinapore	3	6	6
,, Heralall Banerjea, Santipore.....	13	4	0
,, Ramkissen Mookerjee, Santipore...	13	4	0
,, Dinnobundo Kor, Rampore Hat...	6	10	0
,, Adhar Nath Bannerjee, Bongong	1	2	0
,, Dwarkanath Sett, Luckimpore.....	6	10	0
,, Cassinath Deujee Dhooroo, Bombay	2	8	0

ERRATA.

For Baboo Ashootosh Chatterjee Tipperah Read H.H. the Maharaja of Tlpperah Rs. 20.

For Rohin Lal Mookerjee read Rohin Lal, Monghyr Rs. 3-5.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 15, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseeram, Shahabad, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Annada Prosad Ghose, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th instant.

Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, Deputy Collector, Arrah, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.)of 1880.

Baboo Ram Brahmo Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on Settlement work, Khoorda, Pooree, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd October next.

Baboo Bolaram Bose, in charge of the Tehsil Office at Banki, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

The following Officiating Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the first Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. F. E. Pargiter,—from the 8th ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. D, Gael.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie,—from the 19th ultimo, *vice* Mr, F. E. Pargiter, on leave.

Mr. R. H. Anderson,—from the 29th ultimo, *vice* Mr. A. Buroaah.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. G. K. Lyon,—from the 8th ultimo, *vice* Mr. F. E. Pargiter, promoted.

Mr. O. T. Barrow,—from the 19th ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. G. Ritchie.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins,—from the 29th ultimo, *vice* R. H. Anderson.

Baboo Anund Chunder Bose, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed for the management of the Kalkini Estates in the district of Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 16, Regulation VII of 1822.

Advertisements.

Wanted an Overseer for the Julpigooree District Road Cess Committee on a consolidated pay of Rs. 72 including allowances, per mensem.

None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D. Overseer's Examination and has not at least one year's practical experience in the Department.

Applications together with copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th October 1880.

(Sd.) PRONATH BANERJEE.
Vice-Cairman, District Road Cess Committee.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1.) Undivided Hindu Family Status, Rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2.) The Law relating to the Disposition of Property among the Mahommedans.

(3.) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY.
Registrar.
Senate House, the 18th September 1880.

Notice.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Hindu Tea Company Limited, held on the 29th August 1880, the issue of the 6th call has been sanctioned. The Members are hereby informed to pay the amount due from them within one month from the date hereof.

DENO NATH MOZOOMDAR.
Secy. Hindu Tea Co. Ld.
Darjeeling, the 9th September 1880.

GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The undersigned begs to call attention of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to the large stock of Fruit, Flower and Ornamental plants and seeds for sale at the above Nursery. The plants are genuine and their prices moderate.

Descriptive Price List will be forwarded on application with half-anna postage stamp.

NOOROODEEN KHAN.
Proprietor G. R. Nursery.
Russapuglah, via Tallygunge P. O.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

WANTED.

An efficient Native Manager or Dewan, knowledge of English and Bengali and experience in the management of Zemindaries as well as thorough acquaintance with law and business of the Court are the qualifications essentially required. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the B. L. or the higher grade Pleadership Examination and have acquired experience as a Manager in the employ of a respectable zemindar, salary rupees 100 per mensem, with prospect of increase on affording satisfaction in the efficient discharge of his duties.

Applications with Testimonials may be forwarded to the undersigned within the 15th of October 1880.

UNNODA PERSAUD COONDOO CHOWDRY.

Zemindar Mohiaree, Andool Post, via Howrah.

Notice.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 23rd September 1880, *at* 3 *p. m.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table under Section 163 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, the Police Budget for the year commencing on the 1st day of January next.
2. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Municipal License Department and all matters connected therewith.
3. The Chairman to submit for consideration Rules for the Municipal Market under Section 313 of the Municipal Act.
4. The Chairman to lay on the table Proceedings of Meetings of a Committee of Commissioners held in the Municipal Office, on the 30th August and 4th September, for the disposal of appeals against house assessments.
5. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 20th and 26th August, and 4th September.
6. Memo] by Health-Officer submitting vital statistics for the month of July.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

IN THE PRESS.

Notes on Green's Prose Readings from English History. Part III. By Bholanath Paul, M. A., Headmaster, Hindoo School. Price to Subscribers, Re. 1-8, to non-subscribers, Rs. 2 ; postage 2 annas. Subscriptions will be received by D. N. Ghosh, Central Library, and by J. C. Banerjee, Canning Library, to 31st October next. Permission has been received from Mr. Green and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to publish the forthcoming volume of notes on the book in question.

READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY.

RUSSICKLAUL SIRCAR'S *Complete Key* to the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University *for* 1881 is in the Press, and will shortly be out.

Price to subscribers Rs. 1-8, and to non-subscribers Rs. 2. Subscriptions will be received by Dr. B. M. Sircar, No. 77 Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Calcutta, and by the editor himself; at No. 21, Chassadhobapara Lane Cossepore, via Barranagore Post Office.

INDIAN STUDENT'S COMPANION TO ALGEBRA.

Being a Collection of the Entrance and Matriculation Examination Papers in Algebra of the Indian Universities &c. with answers. Price with postage 11½ ans. To be had of D. N. Ghosh, Central Library 57 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following District Road-works in the Mymensigh District during the cess year 1880-81.
2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Forms No. 7 M.
3. Amount of allotment Rs. 76,546.

Name of Road	Original works.						Repair Works.							Grand total original and repair.
	Earth work.	Metalling.	Planting trees.	Inspection Bungalows.	Bridge.	Total.	Earthwork.	Masonry Bridge.	Metalling patch repair.	Timber bridge and coaltarring.	Inspection Bungalows.	Jungle clearing.	Temporary bamboo and bridge and railing.	
Mymensing to Sooburnacooly road	0	6000	500	1225	3000	10725	1916	2787	750	564	590	575	313	18220
Mymensing to Jamalpore road	20000	0	0	1224	0	3324	683	800	0	24	178	240	78	5227
Mymensing to Take road	0	0	500	0	0	500	1640	30	150	127	312	290	0	3049
Ditto to Rangopalpore Gouripore road	0	0	0	1225	4000	5225	577	649	58	3404	0	59	0	4827
Modhoopore to Tangail road	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	0	0	400	283	0	0	1257
Jamalpore to Sherepore road	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	642	0	21	0	897
Pearpore to Sherepore road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1247	0	0	734	0	90	0	2071
Hussenpore to Kishoregunge road	1000	0	0	0	1000	2000	230	708	0	0	0	54	0	2284
Mymensing to Dapanah road	0	3000	0	0	0	3000	97	0	78	85	0	84	0	3952
Rangopalpore to Isburgunge road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1117	0	0	635	0	38	0	1752
Shyamgunge to Nittro Kona road	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	0	1628	0	75	0	1947
Kishorgunge to Kaidi road	300	0	0	0	1700	2000	235	101	0	92	676	95	0	3179
Kaidi to Nickly road	500	0	0	0	0	500	175	0	0	76	0	12	0	846
Gopalgunge to Dawakholla road	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	125	0	7	0	292
Moutalla to Bagoonbari road	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	207	0	96	0	294
Sherepore to Hallooahatti road	0	0	0	0	0	0	766	0	0	384	0	144	1022	1246
Jamalpore to Shoobarnacooly road	2000	0	0	0	0	2000	584	446	0	129	426	49	0	4751
Shambhogung to Durgapore road	0	2000	0	0	0	2000	665	341	0	4095	210	0	0	8485
Dapunia to Phulbaria road	6000	0	0	1225	0	3225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000
						6000								
						38899								76546

4. The above works must be commenced on or about the 1st November 1880.
5. The original and repair earth works shall be completed by the end of February 1881 and repairs to Masonry and timber bridges by the 31st March 81. The metalling works to be completed by the first of June 1881.
6. Earnest money according to Form 7 M. to be forwarded with each tender and which will be returned to the party whose tender is not accepted.
7. Further particulars shall be obtained in the District Engineer's Office, Mymensigh.
8. Tenders to be addressed "District Engineer Road-cess Committee, Mymensigh."
9. All tenders to be submitted on or before 30th September 1880.
10. The chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WALLNUTT C. E. A. M. I. C. E.
District Engineer
Road-cess Committee.

MYMENSINGH,
The 6th September 1880.

The Temple of Urania ; or, The Art of Foretellling Events by Geomancy ; the Pythagorean Wheel of Fortune, &c., &c. By M. Nostradamus, Rs. 5 per copy. Apply to Mr. Thos. Smith, City Press ; and W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

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BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates :—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months' ; 6% on six months' ; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

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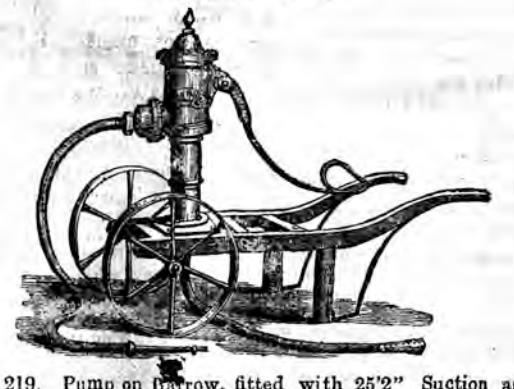

No. 219. Pump on barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose 260

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	2	4	6	
	Rs.	14	20	25 each
Price of Piping per foot ...	As.	12,	Re. 1,	1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ...		8,	12	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3½	4 inch.
	Rs. 40,	55,	65, 75 each
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1,1·8	1·8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18, 20

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 20 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and force Portable Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
No. 107 ... Rs.	80,	90	105	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218 Portable Double 5 inch Lift and Force Pump with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950 0

This is the first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet. Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each

Galvanized wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each

Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gallons 300 0

Watering Cart with Pump and Rubber Suctio n Hose attached 400 0

Ten per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.

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DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a farther charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

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Apply to Printer.

WANTED.

A suitable appointment by an M. A. in Physical, Science of two years' experience in teaching. The best testimonials and references can be given.

Apply to R. care of the Printer."

NOTICE.

Wanted a Manager for the estate of Babu Cally Kissen Tagore with Head-quarters at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 500 a month, rising to Rs. 700, by an increment of Rs. 50 after every year's good service. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of Zemindari management, and laws of the country as well as of English and Bengali. Retired Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges of active habits will be preferred. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th October 1880.

No. 31 Pepulputty Road } DOORGAMOHAN DAS
Bhobanipur, Calcutta. } *Vakil, High Court.*

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

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The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

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Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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,, Black Coats Rs. 6-8.
,, White Suits Rs. 11-8.
,, Black Suits Rs. 10-8.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

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Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the currentQuinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deductiug re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 ., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

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